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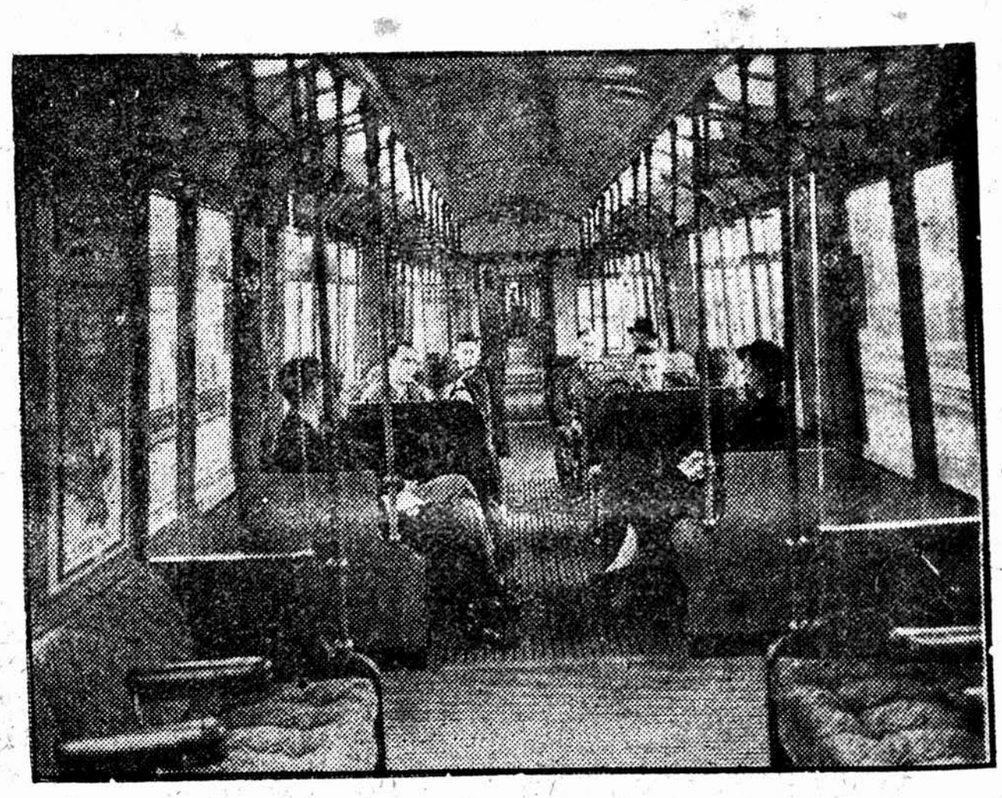
"COMBS FOR SALE"

—R. H. Soni.

London's Most Remarkable Railway

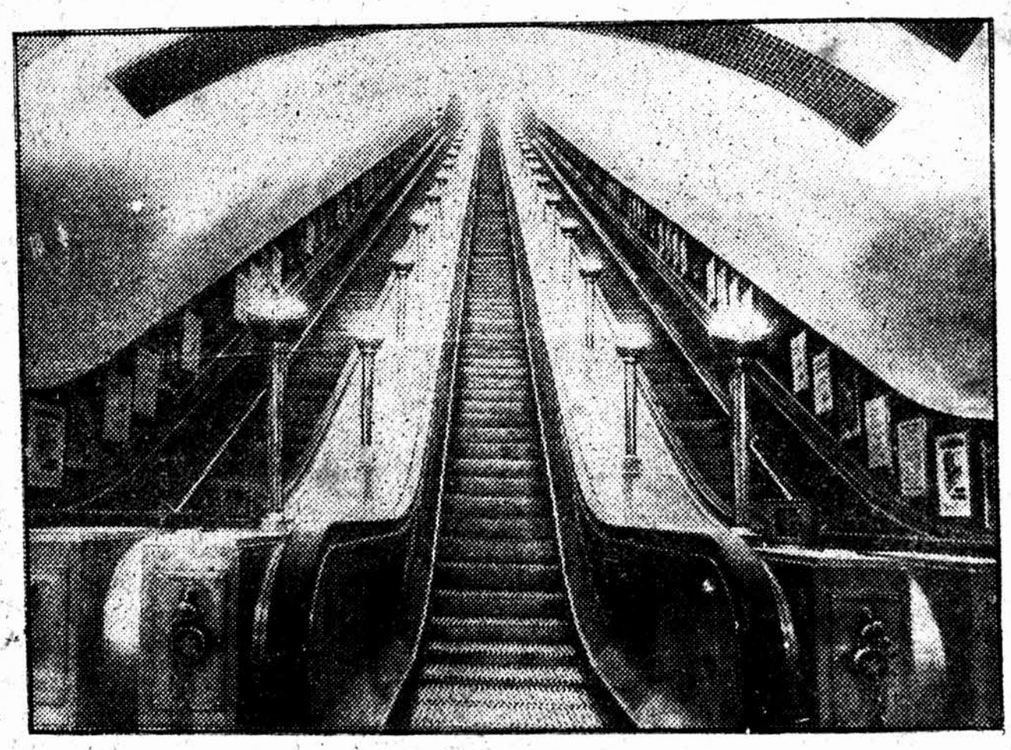


Deep under London is the most complicated, the busiest and the most remarkable railway system in the world. It is the London Underground Railway. Ever day one and a quarter million passengers travel on it. There are 181 stations, and in all the long history of the railway, not one passenger has lost his life in an accident.

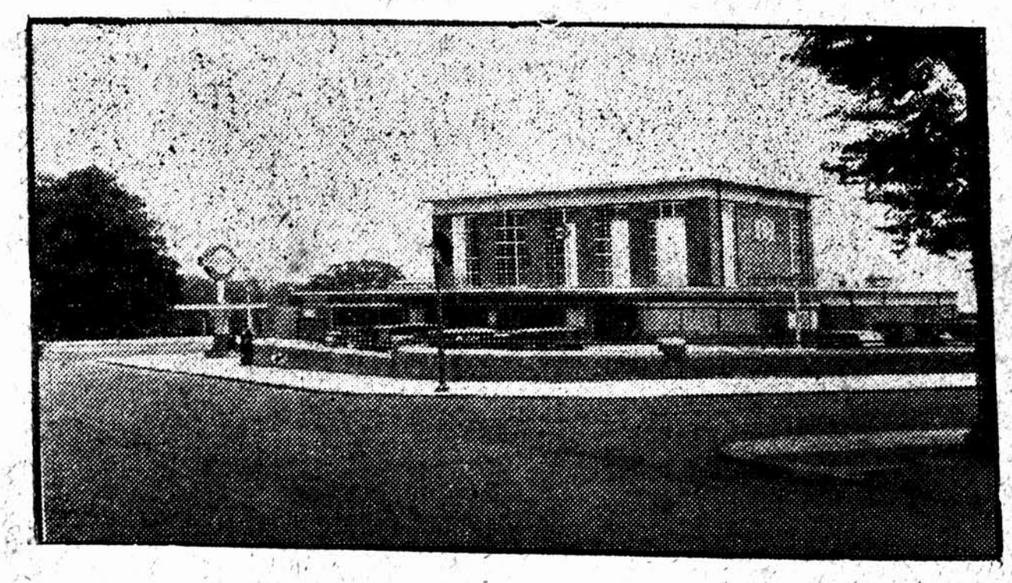
At the left is Piccadilly Circus, the most famous station of all the 181 underground stations. Thirty-two million people use it every year. Notice the automatic machines on the left, which give you not only tickets but change as well.

The picture at the right shows the modern lines and comfort of the underground trains. They are democratic and there are no First, Second or Third class coaches.

A scene on one of the platforms of Piccadilly Circus underground station. A train has just drawn in and the automatic doors are open for passengers to get in and out.



One of the escalators in an underground station. Moving staircases of this type are replacing the old-fashioned lifts at all the larger stations on the system.



Not all the system is underground. It reaches far into the country surrounding London and brings the City and West End within a half-hour's journey of the countryside. This picture shows one of the country stations on the outskirts of London.

A modern train running above ground on the outskirts of London. As trai coming in from the suburbs approach the City, they disappear underground, reappearing on the other side of London.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JULY 21, 1940

Bombay's Brilliant Begum

Eliza Draper's Romantic Career

By C. B. C.

THE Bhandarwada Hill at Mazagaon, Bombay, commands a magnificent view. On one side is the lovely harbour, studded with islands and backed by the western ghats. On the other, the crescent Colaba-Malabar Hill coast-line, washed by the open sea. In front, spires, domes, buildings, open spaces and roadways blend into a soft mosaic which delights the eye. Scenic beauty, moreover, is comingled with romance from the past.

For a sun-dial on the crest of the hill proclaims that "near this spot stood Manor House, the residence of Mrs. Draper (Eliza), immortalized by Sterne. 1773." The date given is that of the dramatic flight from her husband which caused such a social sensation in 18th century Bombay. That flight, however, was but one of the many highlights in a remarkably colourful career.

Early Years

Born on April 5th 1744 at Anjengo in Travancore, Eliza was the eldest of the three children of May Sclater, Secretary of the local Factory, and Judith, daughter of Charles Whitehill, his immediate chief. Sclater's unmanly Christian name was really the maiden name of his mother Elizabeth, daughter of one John May. Descendants now figure in the Peasage, for May Sclater's great grand-nephew, George Sclater, added Booth to his surname, and was created Baron Basing in 1887.

Eliza's father and mother died in 1746 and 1748. She and her sisters, Mary and Louisa, were sent Home to a London boarding school in 1754. In December 1757 they arrived back in Bombay in the Anson, to live with their grandfather, Charles Whitehill, who had been transferred from Anjengo to Bombay. In 1758 Eliza married Daniel Draper, who was then Marine Paymaster at Bombay and over thrice her age! In 1759 she gave birth to a son, and a daughter followed in 1761. The son died in 1768, but the daughter survived to marry one Thomas Nevil in 1875.

In 1765 we find Eliza and her husband spending a happy furlough at an English Spa. In 1766 Daniel goes back to Bombay as Accountant General, but Eliza remains behind to visit relatives and friends. In January 1767 she is staying in Sohe with Commodore James (the hero of Gheriah and future M. P. and baronet) and Mrs. James, who before their retirement had been intimate friends of the Drapers in Bombay.

Pleasant Dalliances

Unfortunately the Jameses were now on as intimate terms with the Rev. Laurence Sterne, and the 54 year old author of "Tristam Shandy" had soon the 22 year old grass widow at his feet. They met almost daily. Between the meetings they wielded amorous pens. Within a fortnight he is writing "I'm half in love with you. I never valued or thought more of one of your sex." She calls him her "mild, generous and good Yorrick", her "Brahmine", the "guru" at whose feet she sits!

He replies that she is his Brahmine, and his bride-elect! For the time being, of course, his own wife and his sweetheart's husband bar the path. But neither is immortal. "You have", he writes, "as many virtues as my Uncle Toby's widow. And talking of widows, if you are ever such, don't give yourself to some rich Nabab, for my wife can't live long and I design to marry you myself. No Swift so loved his Stella as I will thee, my wife-elect."

Such day-dreams, however, were soon shattered by a bomb. Daniel insists on his wife's immediate return to Bombay. In vain does Sterne expostulate with his Brahmine. Why can't she throw over Daniel, as he has already thrown over Mrs. S.? But Eliza knows which side her bread is buttered, and on April 3rd 1767 she sails in the "Earl of Chatham" to rejoin the husband she no longer loved.

Gathering Clouds

"Best of God's works, farewell", ran Sterne's parting note, "love me, I beseech thee, and remember me for ever." Similar sentiments pervade the Journal which he wrote up daily to be sent as opportunity offered to Bombay. Even the new liaisons which Thackeray dilates on could not quench his passion. The longing for Eliza persisted till his death from consumption on March 18th 1768.

Eliza's youthful infatuation soon dies out, but before long she has good reason to fear that her compromising letters to Sterne will be sent to Daniel by his widow and daughter, Lydia, unless she can raise sufficient cash to buy them off. "The penury of the two women", she tells her cousin Limbrey Sclater on April 10th, 1769, "explains their threat. I greatly fear I shall fail to pacify them, as what I can do is much less than what they expect."

Her relations with Daniel, moreover, grow worse and worse. Though still ignorant of her affair with Sterne, the latter is scandalized by her flighty ways. And not without reason, for on April 5th 1771 she admits to her confidant Limbrey that people have begun to talk:

> "The women are a set of ignoramuses with just enough nous to give a malicious turn to my conduct and make me appear a dissipated woman, since I won't dissemble by feigning a liking for my own sex alone. The devil never decised a worse punishment then utter dependance. Oh that I had a thatched cottage and pittance of my own! Then would I see what friends I pleased!"

Tragic Crisis

The unhappy pair moved into Mazagaon Manor when Daniel became a Member of Council early in 1772. She writes to Limbrey on March 4th:

> "My husband has no companionable virtues. He utterly lacks those pleasing accomplishments which can so agreeably fill up the vacua of Time. Such a man is of all others least fitted for retirement. He will doubtless remain out here as long as the Directors will let him. I have no such ambition. He always promised to let me return to England when my girl was 12, and I shall hold him to his word"

On April 15th in a prodigiously long letter to Mrs. James she reveals her dire distress at Mrs. Sterne's and Lydia's continued threats. She explains that she is trying to raise money to appease them, or to bribe Sterne's publisher, Becket, to impound the letters he holds on their behalf. Publication would enable her husband to divorce her, whereas her aim is to get away to England with the allowance he will

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THE BLUE DANUBE WALTZ

(John Collins in "The Gazette", Montreal)

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The Negro And War

NOWHERE IS RACIAL PREJUDICE MORE ENTRENCHED THAN IN ARMY AND NAVY OF UNITED STATES: IN BOTH THE NEGRO SUFFERS FROM INEXCUSABLE DISCRIMINATION

WE hope that America can keep out of the war that threatens now to ensulf all Europe. We hope that by some magic or miracle of statesmanship ma.e sensitive to the will of the people that we shall not be drawn into this conflict, the vague aims of which no one seems to know but the end of which is apparent to all. For no matter which side may win, Europe, in fact the world, must suffer losses which it can never recoup", writes "Opportunity," the Journal of Negro Life, published in New York.

"But if reason fails and the madness which has convulsed Europe at last possesses America, then we hope that America will permit her Negro citizens to bear their burdens and assume their responsibilities without the humiliation and insult which was their lot, particularly in the armed forces of the nation, during the last World War. The treatment accorded the Negro soldier in France, and to a lesser extent in America, constitutes a shameful chapter in American history. It is without parallel in the military annals of any country in the world. For thousands of Negro citizens who were called as soldiers to defend Democracy were subjected to cheap insult, deliberate and cruel discrimination, almost within sight of the trenches of the enemy. That the Negro under these conditions never faltered in his allegiance is evidence of his fundamental loyalty to American ideals and institutions.

Vicious Discrimination

Nowhere is racial prejudice more entrenched than in the Army and Navy of the United States. In both services the Negro suffers from vicious and inexcusable discrimination. Negroes may not enter the air corps, the tank corps the artillery, or the signal corps of the United States Army. And in the Navy the Negro may aspire to no grade other than mess attendant. Although in almost every other walk of life opportunities for Negroes have widened during the past half century, in the United States Army the Negro has less chance than he had in 1898, and in the Navy less chance than he had in 1812. For in 1898 not a few Negro soldiers were enrolled in militia units with their white fellow citizens without regard to race. And in Negro units there were at least some officers who remained in the regular army after the war and were able to obtain commissions after fulfilling the requirements.

In 1812 free Negroes were enlisted and served as seamen. They rose to the rank of gunner's mate and served their country with distinction. Negroes served with Perry on Lake Erie, and even in the Revolutionary War the prowess of Negro pilots and seamen received recognition from the Father of his Country and from several of the thirteen colonies. ('See Opportunity,' April 1940, Herbert Aptheker, "Negroes Who Served in Our First Navy.") But the United States Navy, until a few years ago, preferred Orientals to Negroes even as mess attendants, and barred Negroes from every other branch of the service.

Fight Against Colour Bar

For a number of years the Pittsburgh "Courier" has waged a constant and courageous fight to smash the colour line in the United States Army. A few Congressmen have been commendably active in their efforts to end the un-American practices which are maintained by those charged with the administration of the affairs of the Army and the Navy. Recently as a result of these efforts an opening was made in the barrier by Congress by an appropriation earmarked for the training of Negro pilots in certain schools under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. But the real question still remains. Will these Negro pilots have a chance to receive further training in order to become eligible for enlistment in the United States Army? Will they be permitted to go to Randolph Field, or Kelly Field in San Antonio, Texas, or any other field where men are given the graduate training to fit them for commissions in the Army?

Negro youth is entitled to an opportunity to enlist the Army and Navy, in every branch of the service. The obligation to offer one's life for one's country should be free from the dispiriting humiliation of racial prejudice. In a world where wars must be waged against enemies from within, against saboteurs and spies, where the effectiveness of the so-called Fifth Column may be the difference between victory and defeat, it would seem that a nation would not scorn the services of one-tenth of its population whose loyalty has never been impeached."

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The "Most Unkindest" Cut

Shakespeare Adopted Into Nazi Fellowship

Apropos the report from Berlin that the German Shakespeare Association has decided that "Shakespeare was no spiritual companion of present-day British plutocracy", and therefore his works can continue to be identified with the German spirit, "The Gazette" of Montreal writes as follows:—

It appears that there is a German Shakespeare Association. Its members assembled apparently on the occasion of the birthday of the Bard of Avon—which was also St. George's Day—and proceeded to determine the status of the greatest English dramatist from the Nazi point of view. It would have been a compliment to Britain if this association had repudiated Shakespeare and all his works and had then dissolved. That was not done. There appeared one Professor Wolfgang Keller who showed to the satisfaction of this very German organization that Shakespeare disliked the French and was "no spiritual companion of the present day British plutocracy." His works, therefore, continue to be identified with the German spirit. This is the worst blow which Britain has sustained at the hands of the Reich since the commencement of the war. The beloved Bard, the one man in all history most closely identified with England and English history and English ways, becomes a spiritual Nazi. It is just too bad.

Still and all there is something to be said for the desire of Professor Keller and the German Shakespeare Association to cherish the conception of a German Shakespeare. There are passages in King John, for instance, which might easily have been written about Adolf Hitler who, standing upon a slippery place, "makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up." Here undoubtedly the Bard was in tune with the German spirit as understood and exemplified by the Fuehrer's followers. Nor are these gentlemen to be condemned if they see in their leader the valiant patriot described by Shakespeare in the words:

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward!
Thou little valiant, great in villainy!
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
Thou Fortune's champion that dost never fight
But when her humorous ladyship is by
To teach thee safety.
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those recreant limbs.

It is possibly true that Shakespeare was not the spiritual companion of present-day British plutocracy, since he was born and died too soon, but he was something of a friend of England—"this sceptred isle . . . "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this "England". This England that "never did, nor never shall, lie at the proud foot of a conqueror." It was not of Adolf Hitler that Shakespeare wrote:

Lord, Lord! methought, what pain it was to drown!
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears!
What ugly sights of death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks—"

But it might have been, and the German Shakespeare Association may have fallen very easily into error in this respect. They may well have thought that Shakespeare was a spiritual companion of present day Nazism and was paying his humble and dutiful respects to Adolf Hitler when he said: "I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial."

STORY OF CARDS

They Owe A Great Deal Of Their Popularity To Kings And Queens

WHILE enjoying a game of bridge, have you ever considered what a wealth of romance and tradition must be associated with those fifty-two playing-cards? asks Mr. W. H. Owens in "Chambers' Journal".

How the earliest cards came to be devised is not really known, he says, but we may be certain that the practice of using them for recreation and amusement originated in the Far East, probably well over a thousand years ago. The first records of card-playing date from the reign of Kao-Tsung, who succeeded to the throne of China about A.D. 1127. The ancient Chinese used round cards that were made from various wood or plant fibres and although they were of simple character, they were painted in rich colours by artists.

In France And England

The wandering gipsy tribes spread the knowledge of Oriental customs to many other lands as they journeyed westwards in the Middle Ages. Cards became popular at first in Venice and in parts of Spain, but less than a hundred years later the first makers of French playing-cards (the founders of the industry) had established a progressive business in Paris. Cards did not become fashionable there, nevertheless, until the year 1393, when three or four packs were purchased to amuse the feeble King Charles VI.

It was not long before the fame of cards penetrated the shores of this island. Though there is no record of the actual date at which they were first introduced into Britain, they were certainly in general use by about the year 1480. Fifteen years after this date the English Parliament issued a stern decree which forbade the practice of card-playing by servants and apprentices except during the Christmas holidays.

In Tudor and Stuart times cards became one of the most popular diversions among all classes. The Puritans, however, regarded them with unmitigated horror, and devised every possible means for their suppression. During this period a certain enterprising gentleman named Baptist Pendleton invented some playing-cards which he termed "Scientiall Pack." These were specially designed by a "lover of ingenuity and learning" to teach people the principles of English grammar. The cards served little purpose other than that of easing the troubled consciences of good Puritans.

Oldest Game

Oldest and most popular of all card games in Great Britain was primero, the forerunner of whist. Shakespeare makes several brief references to it, an indication of its widespread following during his lifetime. Primero is reputed to have kept the royal households at the gaming-tables for days and nights on end, where, in Tudor days, it used to be played for outrageous stakes.

Among the items in the Privy Purse accounts both of Henry VII and Henry VIII, there are advances to cover these monarchs' losses at Primero. James I was one of the greatest of all royal card-players. He always had two courtiers in attendance, one to hold his cards and the other to advise him how to play.

Meanwhile, the manufacture of cards had steadily progressed in this country. In 1628 the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards was established in the City of London by Charles I. Even at this late period quantities of foreign-made cards were still being imported. The Company made an appeal for a royal charter to remedy this state of things, but no step was taken until the next reign, when Charles II acceded to their petition, and packs imported from abroad were prohibited for all time.

The Suits

From the time of their introduction into France until the middle of the nineteenth century infinite art was expended on cards. At some periods almost every pack was elaborately decorated in a different way.

The familiar suits which are still in use to-day were standardized by the early card-makers in Paris about six hundred years ago. These were supposed to represent the four main classes of citizens in France at that time. Hearts stood for the bishops and clergy, while the noblemen and the military were represented by the points of spears ('piques'). This marking came to be called a spade in England. The figure we know as the club was a simple clover-leaf ('trefle'), standing for the peasants and farmers. Finally, the diamond was chosen for all the middle-class citizens of the country.

The old Catholic families of France and Italy had their own packs of playing-cards and in these the suit markings were unique. There were cups representing faith, money for charity, swords for justice, and clubs to symbolize fortitude. The German card-makers substituted bells, acorns, and leaves in the place of clubs, spades, and diamonds, but they kept the hearts. Some decorative French playing-cards produced about the beginning of the seventeenth century had the four suits represented with peacocks, lions, parrots and monkeys.

Titus Oates Plot

Cards were also devised to educate the public in morals and general culture; they were used to further political schemes and plots. An outstanding example of the last use was a series of packs that appeared in 1678 to commemorate the Titus Oates Plot. These were circulated as a means of inflaming public opinion against the Roman Catholics in England.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries English playing-cards became highly ingenious. The more expensive varieties used to be illustrated with maps, alphabets, proverbs and fables. The most remarkable set of educational cards comprised four packs called the "Jeux Historiques." These were invented in Paris by a member of the French Academy as aids to the education of the young Louis XIV. The first pack was entitled 'Jeu de Fables', which had the representations of the heroes and heroines in classical history. The second was the 'Jeu de Geographie.' The third and fourth packs included all the kings and queens in history respectively.

The figures appearing on the court cards of the standard pack to-day have much interesting romance attached to them. In France, the king of hearts is the most important of the fifty-two cards, on account of its traditional associations with Charlemagne. In the same country the knave of hearts commemorates Etienne de Vignolles, who fought the English under Joan of Arc. Other court cards in France bear names of great figures in Biblical and romantic history. The queen of spades is still known as "Rachel," while the knave of diamonds is "Ector," one of King Arthur's knights. Alexander the Great is represented by the king of clubs.

"Curse Of Scotland"

Among the associations of certain cards in the pack, the most interesting is that of the nine of diamonds. For generations it has been called the "Curse of Scotland." There are several popular explanations as to the origin of this. One story says that the Duke of Cumberland scribbled on this card the order for the massacre of the wounded prisoners directly after the Battle of Culloden. Another explanation is that in the old game of commette ('comete') introduced into Scotland by Mary Queen of Scots, the nine of diamonds was a coveted winning card. This game was afterwards a great craze in all parts of the North. It ruined so many families that the nine was put down as the "Curse of Scotland."

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THE RIDDLE OF PAGANINI

Everything About Him Was Queer, Questionable And Bizarre

IT is odd that there has been no new book about Paganini, the greatest of all violinists, who died exactly a century ago, on the 27th of May, 1840. But "odd" is too mild a word for this fascinating figure; everything we know about him is queer, questionable, bizarre, says Mr. Alan Dent in "John O'London's Weekly". It is certain that he was born of poor parentage in Genoa in 1782, it is attested that he died in Nice at the age of fifty-eight, and he was beyond dispute a wonderful fiddler. There is ample evidence, as well, to prove that he was as thin as an exclamation mark, that his dress-clothes clung to his shrunken body as if he slept in them and never peeled them off, that he staggered every European country he visited with his mixture of art and diabolism, and that he died in the speechless agony caused by tuberculosis of the larynx.

Was He A Great Violinist Or A Supreme Charlatan?

SIFTING THE FACTS

Almost everything else is open to question. He seems to have had a passion for gambling and women. He had a son whose parentage was dubious, but whom he fondly loved and for whose sake he appears to have pinched as well as scraped. But what manner of man and artist was he? Was he happy or miserable, mean or generous, proud or humble? Was he the great violinist or the supreme charlatan? To arrive at any estimate of the truth we have yet again to sift the facts and deplore that time has so hopelessly mixed them with fancies. One of the earliest accounts of Paganini, that of Heine in "Florentine Nights," is as little to be trusted as almost the latest, that of Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell in his biography of Liszt. For Heine wrote with a malicious tongue in a mock-serious cheek, and Mr. Sitwell inclines as always to juggle with facts and let his fancy roam.

It is probable that Paganini was consciously a great showman, and it is still more likely that he had a sense of humour. Both qualities, and much else beside, are illustrated in a first-hand and little-known story by George Augustus Sala. That writer's mother, Mme. Sala, was a well-known singer who had appeared at Paganini's concerts at Brighton. At one of her benefits she was assisted by the violinist and the celebrated Malibran. Both had, of course, to be handsomely paid, and Mme. Sala called on both in turn, hoping for graciousness, and taking with her little George so that she might look as much as possible like the widow she was.

COUNTED OUT HIS FEE

The interview with Malibran was summary: she patted young George, told him to be a good boy, and took his mother's thirty guineas. Paganini had already been gracious enough to suggest as fee five guineas less than the great singer. But the widow still had hopes, and this is Sala's own account, doubtless elaborated, but certainly vivid and probable:—

I was the smallest and the chubbiest of my tribe, and they pilloried me in the largest and most symmetrically frilled collar that an Italian iron could turn out. Then, duly washed, combed, and made spruce, my parent took me in her hand and led me to the Old Ship. We were ushered into the presence of the mighty musician, who was at breakfast and was gnawing a large and terribly underdone mutton chop. . . . Then my mother, alluding so far as she in delicacy could, to her large family and small means, proceeded to count out, sovereign by sovereign and shilling by shilling, Paganini's fee. . . . I can see the glare—so it seemed to me—which, when he raised his pent-house brows, darted upon the pile of money, and the spasmodic avidity with which he extended his bony digits and swept the pile towards him. I remember that, when he had pocketed the money, he concluded the consumption of his chop, drained a large cupful of black coffee at a draught, and wiped his lips on the table-cloth. "'E a very nice little boy", he was good enough to say, alluding

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A MODERN ENGINEER'S UTOPIA

Vision Of A More Orderly And More Beautiful World

A good many of us, perhaps, are scared of the industrial designers, architects and engineers who are changing the face of civilization so rapidly. They offer us glass-and-steel houses perched on mushroom-like stalks. They come up eagerly with the glad news that it may soon be possible to travel 200 miles an hour in an automobile shaped like a teardrop. They tell us sternly that the trend is in the direction of "impersonal austerity," "starkness" and "barrenness" of surface, and away from "gracilities." They tell us, as Mr. Teague does here, that it is all right to like the "rhythmic perfection" of the south tower of Chartres, but suggest that people may think funny things about us if we care for "the nervous and effeminate elaboration of the north tower," writes Mr. R. L. Duffus, reviewing in "The New York Times". Mr. W. D. Teague's book "Design this Day". The Technique of Order in the Machine Age," (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co.). Sometimes they seem to threaten a new esthetic dogmatism, just as hair-shirted and pinheaded as the old. And something within us cries out for a Victorian what-not, massed with seashells, some plush window curtains, a horsehair sofa and a pair of sidewhiskers.

Mr. Teague's Dream

Mr. Teague is not so bad as all this. He is reasonable, always stopping on the hither side of dogmatism. He is logical, even to the point of critically dissecting Jay Hambidge's Dynamic Symmetry and leading us through the intricacies of the "golden section" of the Greeks. He is not too stark, not too austere, not at all barren. He is tough-minded but at times tenderhearted. He has little use for "the talkers, the manipulators and the vote seekers," none for the "merchants of words"—which invites the lightning, for it must include those patient readers and writers who will review his book. Yet he has expressed, in very serious and by no means popular or hammock-style prose, his dream of a more orderly, more satisfactory and consequently more beautiful world.

We have been afforded glimpses of the world the engineers might make, and it has had its faults. The engineers are neutral to a fault, bestowing the same loving care on bombing planes that they do on passenger transports, producing heavy artillery with the conscientious attention to detail that marks the machine tools that make our low-priced motor cars. The designer, as Mr. Teague sees him, is on a loftier flight. One gathers that the bombing of a Norse village, whose people wanted nothing so much as to keep out of other people's quarrels, would seem to him a violation of the laws of beauty. His world would be a world at work, at peace, well housed, well clothed, eating its fill, living in a plentiful simplicity. The designer would not, says Mr. Teague impose his Utopia by flat, even if he could. With eyes that see in two pin-points of acute vision, with muscles that tense or relax in the presence of noble architecture, with fingers that rejoice in textures, with ears that distinguish intricate rhythms, each of us can cast his vote.

The old-time craftsman, loving his tools, often making them himself, striving towards perfection by the feel of his fingers and the magic of his eye, is mourned by some, respected by all. He was the product of a unified environment, part fitting into part, houses, furniture, clothing, manners taking on a matching surface while time stood still. He passes, and the machine comes. The machine, as Mr. Teague presents it, is a new kind of tool. It cannot be tamed at once, any more than were the axe, the hammer, the plane, the chisel the saw, the brush The Industrial Revolution appears to Mr. Teague as a cause of more suffering than the first World War. But the new tools can be, and are being, subdued to human service

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Education—And After

How The Soviet Has Solved The Problem Of Unemployment

By D. G. TENDULKAR

In the Academy of Sciences, a central Asian citizen is showing his designs to the board of examiners.

WHO of us do not ponder while at school over the question: "What am I to become?" How many bright talents perish only because they do not receive timely guidance or were directed to a false track? When choosing their future occupation, young people are usually guided not by their own inclinations or abilities but by circumstances that force the majority to become breadwinners as soon as possible. Many look forward with dismay to the time when they would complete their studies not knowing what would become of them.

This chaos, it is proved, can only be overcome under planned society. The Indian National Planning Committee is, for example, one of the signs of the time. Soviet Russia, through planned economy, has completely solved the problem of unemployment—the greatest curse of modern society. Every opportunity is open to the Soviet youth.

Every Soviet student knows what he will do with his head and hands. He is able to choose his life's work according to his inclination and ability. The budding college students animatedly discuss their future plans, for the majority of them have long since decided what they will become.

Valuable Exhibition

An exhibition of the achievements of the leading branches of industry and agriculture of the Soviet Union is open all the year round in the State Polytechnic Museum in Moscow. The bright spacious halls of the exhibit are crowded with young visitors particularly on free days.

A few thousand senior pupils visit the exhibition on the last day of the Spring vacation, when the Museum holds a consultation session on the subject of "What Am I to Be?" Engineers and technicians of the various branches of industry tell the young visitors about their role in production and the significance of their particular branch for the national economy of the country. The programmes and conditions of admission to higher educational establishments, are explained by representatives of various colleges.

Academician I. Bardin, Assistant People's Commissar of the Iron and Steel Industry, for example, lectures in the large auditorium of the Museum on the importance of that industry for national economy. Medicine is the subject of an address by a well-known personality like Prof. Semashko.

The boys and girls listen with rapt attention to a speech by A. Surkov, the poet, in which he relates how hard it had been for him in the old days to choose a calling. Starting life as a messenger boy, he was in turn carpenter, timekeeper and a clerk. It was only after the Revolution that he succeeded in developing his natural gift for poetry.

All Roads Open

All roads are open to the young people of the Soviet Union. The choice of a profession depends solely upon themselves. If each boy and girl carefully ponders the matter before deciding, it is only because the possibilities are unlimited.

I spoke to a number of pupils from three schools is Moscow. They were ordinary 17-or 18-year-old boys and girls who could not by any means be classed as extraordinary.

Studies do not end with school. Here are grown-up adults having further education (in night classes) to prepare them for higher posts.

The Soviet school has developed one interesting trait in the children. Each of them thinks first of all, of a profession that, in his opinion will enable him to create something new, generally useful, something that would enrich this or that field of science, and even to get distinction in serving society. Idea of personal gain is completely absent. The following anecdotes give an excellent idea of the psychology of Soviet Youth.

One of my English companions asked a girl of ten a question in Simple Profit and Loss arithmetic. The girl promptly replied that the question was absurd and added that a person trying to make profit by selling goods would be sent to a jail, for anti-social activity!

"A number of combinations of carbon and hydrogen form a vast field of organic chemistry, which is of great importance in life," declared Alyosha. "If a theory for nitrogen-hydrogen and other chemical combinations were established, it would undoubtedly have important practical results for industry and country's defence. Here in general is a vast field: many new medicines, artificial fuels and powerful explosives have to be created. "It is quite clear to me that I must take up chemistry."

Aspirants For Stage

"People's Artist of the USSR I. M. Moskvin visited our school recently," Venya told me. "The principal had invited him to address those pupils that displayed inclination toward the theatre.

"Our dramatic circle gave a special performance of the fourth act of the Gorky's "The Lower Depths" for him. I played the part of Baron and I had an attack of stage fright at first. It soon passed off and—would you believe it—Moskvin praised my acting. They say that he is very strict too."

After some hesitation Vanya explained how he had worked on the role. He went to see various actors play the Baron.

"I am now playing at the amateur theatre of the Kukhmisterov Club for railwaymen. In addition to this I am acting as regisseur in the production of Victor Gusev's 'Glory' by junior pupils of my school. When I leave school, I shall enter the studio of the

(Continued on Page 28)

Students have their food in the institutes at much lower rate than outside.

Chandragupta Vikramaditya--Conqueror Of Sakas

A Forgotten Romance Of The Days Of Kalidasa

Gupta Emperor Who Disguised Himself As A Woman To Prevent Family Dishonour

By Dr. A. S. ALTEKAR, M.A., LL.B. D.Litt., in "The Indian Review."

CHANDRAGUPTA Vikramaditya is the hero of a thousand stories and legends scattered over a wide range of Sanskrit literature. He was a patron of poets and authors and the latter have not forgotten to immortalise his name by describing his various exploits and achievements in glowing terms. In the cycle of stories going round his mysterious name, we find him performing all kinds of possible and impossible exploits. But strangely enough the most romantic and sensational feat of this emperor remained unknown to modern times till it was first brought to light by the present writer a few years ago. This great achievement of the emperor was dramatised by a contemporary court poet; but the drama has been lost to us and its very existence was unknown till a few extracts from it became available to us in a work on dramaturgy recently rescued from oblivion.

Chandragupta Vikramaditya was the fourth emperor of the Imperial Gupta dynasty and ruled over a wide empire in northern India for nearly 40 years (c. 375 to 414 A.D.) Pataliputra or modern Patna, the capital of Bihar, was the imperial capital of his empire, which was founded by his grandfather in c. 320 A.D. His father Samudragupta was a great soldier and has been described as Indian Napoleon by the late Sir Vincent Smith and other historians. He had defeated and humbled down a large number of kings both in northern and southern India. Unlike many other Hindu kings, he had a historic sense; for he has carefully recorded all his victories on one of the monolithic pillars set up by Asoka. The pillar still exists and it is to be seen in the Fort at Allahabad. Now standing in the centre of a military encampment, it proclaims in its upper inscription the imperial commands of the great Asoka that his descendants and successors should desist from all warfare and narrates in the lower record how a number of kings were overthrown and annihilated by Samudragupta, the Indian Napoleon. What silent irony!

For a long time it was held by historians that Samudragupta was succeeded by Chandragupta Vikramaditya, the hero of the present story. But recent researches have shown that this was a wrong assumption. Vikramaditya had an elder brother named Ramagupta, and he succeeded his father in due course in c. 370 A.D.

Ramagupta's Pussilanimity

Ramagupta was, however, a weak prince, unequal to the task of supporting a growing empire. His father's forward policy had created bitter enemies all round, and they were burning to have a revenge. This was specially the case with the Saka ruler ruling over the Punjab. His predecessors were the masters of the rich and populous Gangetic plain, which had now passed under the Gupta empire. He was, therefore, naturally anxious to strike a blow against the new Hindu power and regain his lost provinces. As long as the powerful Samudragupta was alive, this was impossible. The accession of Ramagupta, who was both weak and vainglorious, afforded the long looked for opportunity.

Ramagupta sought to emulate the example of his father and launched an offensive against the Punjab ruler, whose power then extended right up to Mathura. Ramagupta was, however, beaten back by the Saka king and besieged at Kartikeyanagar, a fort near Baijnath in Almora district of United Provinces.

The Sakas pressed their siege very hard and there was no alternative for Ramagupta but to capitulate. He sued for peace and the Saka king imposed a most humiliating condition. Ramagupta must surrender his crowned queen Dhruvadevi and send her to his harem in all her royal glory. Her arrival must be public and she must be accompanied by her full retinue.

What more humiliating condition could have been imposed on the proud emperor of Pataliputra? A Rajput king in similar circumstances would have performed Jauhar and died fighting. But Ramagupta was a coward anxious to save his skin at all cost. He eventually decided to accept the inglorious condition with a view to escape utter destruction.

Ramagupta's younger brother Vikramaditya was with him, and the blood of this valliant prince began to boil when he heard of what was being contemplated. He resolved to try his best and stake everything in order to save the honour of his sister-in-law. But how was the situation to be retrieved? His brother had so hopelessly mismanaged the affairs that there seemed to be no way of escape.

There was a band of young officers with Vikramaditya who were also burning with rage at the impotence of their emperor. They had fought a hundred battles and brought glory to the Gupta empire. Were they to be the silent spectators of this humiliating scene? They knew that the army was sound to the core and will try its best in any forlorn hope that may be led even at this desperate juncture. A daring leader alone was wanted and this want was supplied by young Vikramaditya.

Vikramaditya's daring Plan

Vikramaditya now took the leadership to himself and summoned a war council. Encouraged by the assurance of his dare-devil officers, he decided upon a bold and original plan to save the honour of his house and encompass the ruin of its enemy. He told his brother to send word to the Saka king that the crowned queen will be delivered the next evening accompanied by her full retinue of 500 maid-servants. On the receipt of this long awaited message, the Saka king publicly announced it to his forces. The besieging army was beside itself with joy to hear of the impending capitulation and celebrated the occasion by abandoning itself to revelry and merriment.

Chandragupta Vikramaditya, however, had laid down a deep plot. He had decided to go himself to the Saka king dressed as Dhruvadevi and dare the lion in his own den. Five hundred among his choice followers were also to be dressed as women and sent with him as his maid-servants. They were all to carry sharp short swords concealed under their long and flowing 'saris'. He would stab the Saka king when the latter would approach him at night in the privacy of the bed-room. He would then beat a drum at the sound of which his 'maid-servants' were to do short work with the retinue and officers round about the royal tent, who, he expected, would be all careless and drunk on account of a false sense of victory and security. When this work was done, they would burn a beacon-light at the sight of which another batch of his dare-devil companions was to launch a vigorous attack from the besieged fort on the unwary and unsuspecting enemy. Vikramaditya was sure that the attack would be successful and the enemy completely routed out. An army with its king and chief officers killed had no chance of rallying in the thick darkness of night especially when lost in a merry revelry. The odds were undoubtedly heavy against the gallant prince and his desperate companions. But they were prepared to sacrifice themselves in their forlorn hope. Ramagupta began to tremble in his shoes when the plan was divulged to him. What if the plan did not succeed? The Saka king will put them all to the sword. But he could not oppose it. He had realised the temper of his brother and officers and come to the conclusion that to oppose the plan was to summon his own instantaneous death.

Rout Of The Sakas

How exactly the various details of this bold plan were carried out we do not know. But there is sufficient reliable evidence to show that the plan succeeded, the Saka king was killed and his army completely routed. Ancient tradition ascribing this feat to Chandragupta Vikramaditya was long well known. Thus in his Harshacharit, Bana had stated that a trusted minister of Harsha, while cautioning him against the mishaps that fall upon careless and vicious kings, had drawn his particular attention to the fate of the Saka king, who was killed in his own harem by Vikramaditya dressed as a woman. As the details of the episode were not described by Bana, the incident was disbelieved by scholars. But recently five passages from a lost Sanskrit drama have been discovered in a newly found book on dramaturgy, which gives most of the details of this dramatic episode. 'Devichandraguptam, the title of this historic drama, itself suggests its central theme of the hero Chandragupta assuming the garb of a princess to achieve his objective. The drama was written by a contemporary poet, who has also dramatised the dramatic rise of the Mauryas. The main details of this dramatic episode can be gathered from the available extracts and they receive quite an unexpected confirmation in every important detail in the story of Barkamaris or Vikramaditya, as narrated in the 'Majmulut-Tawarikh' by a Muslim historian of the 12th century. It may be not out of place to

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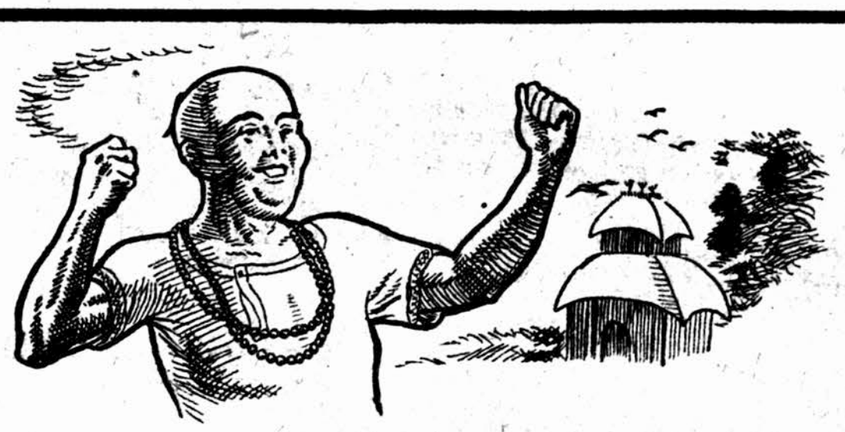

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Jewellery In Ancient India

Art A Part And Parcel Of Indian Household

★

By Miss ALICE SIQUEIRA

★

FROM what can be inferred from the paintings at Ajanta, Bagh and Ellora caves, and the descriptions given in Sanskrit and Prakrit literatures, and in historical accounts, the ancient Indians, both men and women, loved to adorn themselves with jewels. This love for jewellery was true not only of our ancient forefathers, it is true also of the present day Indians, and modern Indian jewellery descends in an unbroken line from the primitive and still surviving use of garlands of fresh flowers and of seeds. From these are derived the names of the work in gold, such as "champa-bud" necklace; the Punjabi "garland of enchantment"—the "mohan-mala"; the earrings called "karn-phul." One needs to be an Indian woman, born and bred in the great tradition of wearing jewels, to realize the sense of power and fascination that such jewels lend their wearers; of earrings, dangling and brushing the neck and the upper ends of the jawbones, at each bewitching turn of the head; of the delight of the jingling of the little gold and silver bells on the anklets, producing music at every step.

There are some who think that to wear nose rings, earrings and anklets is a relic of barbarism, but there are also others, who hold the view that the Indian woman knows best what best becomes her! She was and is still no believer in the adage that beauty unadorned is adorned the most. So the neck, the hands, the arms, the fingers, the ankles, the toes, the ears, the nose and the hair were all given their due share of jewels. It must also be borne in mind that the women in ancient times had fewer social gatherings, than we of the modern times have. There was no such diversion as going to see the skill of a batch of cricketers, or the performance of a film star. The only social gatherings they had, centred round of wedding, or the celebrations encumbent on the birth of a baby, or a betrothal ceremony, etc. On these occasions the women were expected to grace the auspicious day by wearing their best clothes, and jewels, and every married woman, and every girl candidate for matrimony, strove to do her best to outshine the others.

Proofs From Literature

How splendid the ancient Indian jewellery was, is well suggested by a passage in the "Dhammapada", written in the years B. C. This describes "the great creeper 'parure'" or what is known as the 'Haar' or 'sor' made by 500 goldsmiths in four months for the daughter of a King's treasurer "when this 'parure' was on, it extended from head to foot,—a part of this 'parure' consisted of a peacock and there were 500 feathers of red gold on the right side, and 500 on the left. The beak was of coral, the eyes were of jewels, likewise the neck and tall feathers. The mid ribs of the feathers were of silver and likewise the legs."

The following description is given of the queens of Vijayanagar by Paes: "They have very rich and fine silk cloths, on the head they wear high caps—on these caps they wear flowers made of large pearls, collars on the neck with jewels of gold very richly set with many emeralds and diamonds and rubies and pearls: and besides this many strings of pearls, and others for shoulder belts; on the lower part of the arm, many bracelets, with half of the upper arm all bare, having armlets in the same way, all of precious stones, on the waist many girdles of gold and of precious stones, which girdles hang in order, one below the other, almost as far down as half the thigh; besides these belts they have other jewels; for they wear very rich anklets, even of greater value than the rest—in all perhaps 60 women fair and young, from 16 to 20 years of age. Who is he that could tell of the costliness and the value of what each of these women carries on her person?"

Proofs From Paintings

Indeed, in all the paintings and sculptures of India, it is the elaborate but graceful jewellery that takes up the greater part of the costumes. The clothes worn by those of the male sex, deities as well as human beings, consist of the drapery of the short 'dhoti', which is just a loin-cloth. Among the female sex, some wear only the narrow sari as the loin-cloth, some have an additional bust band, or 'choli', covering just the upper part of the bust, and leaving several inches of the abdomen and the waist exposed. It is here that the artist and the sculptor have a chance to show their delight in jewellery, and the whole of it is represented with great fidelity. So that, what we read in the descriptions and in poetic passages composed by authors and poets, is borne out by the sculptures and paintings. And not only was jewellery worn by the divinities and the human beings, classic Indian literature and paintings and sculptures manifest a similar decoration of palaces and cities, to say nothing of the jewelled trappings of elephants, horses and cattle, and the decorations of state carriages and royal beds. Architectural columns were hung with festoons of pearls, and in the old paintings these are invariably represented in the actual stone and wood work.

It was only possible in Indian homes, that jewellers were engaged, setting rubbies, fashioning gold ornaments, grinding coral, boring shells, and stringing pearls on gold wires. "Upon its (i.e. horse's) forehead", says Bana, "dangled rings of fine gold, and it was adorned with trappings of gold." Paes describes a room in the royal palaces at Vijayanagar, completely lined, not gilded but lined with gold, and containing "a bed with a railing of pearls a span wide". In the shastras on shipbuilding it is mentioned that garlands of gold and stringed pearls should be used for decorating the carved prows of trading vessels!

Charmed Jewels

Many jewels were also worn as a protection against the evil influence of spirits and of unlucky planets. Gems too were held to exercise beneficial influences on the wearer. Amulets of nine gems, 'nava ratna", cat's eye, sapphire, diamond, ruby, pearl, coral, emerald and topaz, were often worn on armlets and finger rings as charms. Tiger's claws set in gold were worn for the same purpose. Other types of amulets consisted of decorated silver or gold tubes holding a written talisman, or a few drops of charmed oil, and these being attached to waist-belts, armlets and necklaces, dangled with every movement of the wearer.

Unique Hair Ornaments

Bracelets, finger rings and necklaces were not peculiar to Indian alone, but no other country could boast of such a varied profusion of jewels to decorate the hair. What were the pearl strings worn by Queen Elizabeth of England to hide her grey hairs in her old age, compared to the hundreds of types of hair ornaments of Indian women! Take for example the ivory combs mounted with gold and set with pearls and rubies. These were fixed in the hair above the ears, and in the knotted hair at the back. Then there were the crescent-shaped moon, and the sun-disc, the radiating lines of which were a direct representation of the sun with its halo of rays. The orb or disc encircling a twig on which were perched a couple of pigeons, or of parrots billing and cooing to each other, the circle of lotus petals and of marigolds, or of a rosette of petals, these all formed other patterns. The fish-shaped comb with gold for scales, and rubies for eyes, was yet another pattern. The circular gold steps rising like a tiara towards a pedestal of a big ruby, or diamond had a silver or gold pin to keep the braided hair in position. Other gold clasps studded with precious stones and shaped into different patterns, were also meant to answer the same purpose. Gold chains, from which dangled little clusters of pearls, threaded on gold wire, were attached to the earrings, and then taken round over the hair in different circles. Another gold chain with its different branches, covered the scalp at the hair partings, in much the same style as a river with its tributaries covers and conceals the bed of ground over which it flows. The upper end of this chain formed either the crescent, or the star, and rested on the upper part of the forehead. Contrast these hair ornaments with the head dress of European ladies: a hat of plaited straw mounted with feathers of dead birds, or with artificial flowers!

Other Jewels

The necklaces too were of different kinds. There were festoons wholly made of green or red stones, set in gold, and formed into chains by means of links. Chains were made out of gold scales like those of the fish, resting one upon the other, but unlike those of the fish very flexible and not rigid. These were the 'sor' or 'haar'. Upon these no precious stones were set, they being too fine and light to hold any stones. Pearls threaded on gold wire with the biggest ones in the centre, were twisted into different forms. The 'mala' or another kind of 'haar', was also to be found in different patterns. So too the armlets, bracelets, finger-rings, earrings, anklets, toe-rings, and waist girdles.

A Close Study Of Nature

All the Indian jewels show that the Indian jeweller, the Sonar was a keen observer of nature, and those who patronized his work, were also lover of nature. The very names of the different articles of jewellery in all Indian tongues prove that most of the jewels were representations of the splendid objects that the flora and the fauna of India hold out to the Indians for their adornment. There was hardly a prominent Indian flower, fruit, leaf, creeper and animal that was not copied in jewels. Even the solar system and all the heavenly luminaries were not too sacred to the Sonar's art. Not only nature was represented in Indian jewellery, but nature's gifts were themselves used. Sea-shells, coral, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, tiger's claws and teeth, ivory, seeds and nuts were some of the objects that were mounted with gold.

Jewellery, A Key To Indian Economies

Apart from their aesthetic sense being displayed by the Indians in their jewellery, the latter also be-

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OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

THE LAKE

MARK looked up one day and saw the lake. This was strange, for he had been living beside the lake for almost a year.

He dropped the rake with which he had been raking leaves and walked down to the shore and looked across the lake's shimmering surface. Directly opposite, perhaps half a mile distant, was another shore. Smoke curled from chimneys of cottages located there. Close in to the shore were fishing boats. To the right near the bridge a speedboat hummed along. To the left was a canoe. In it were a man and a girl and soft music came from a portable radio set.

Far in the distance were hazy blue mountains. It was altogether a peaceful and charming scene. The sun was warm on Mark's face. The water lapped gently at his feet. And as he stood there he thought of a story he had once heard of a famous college professor who had written a couple of successful books. One day in spring this college professor, during a lecture to a class in Greek Literature, strolled to a window and looked out. He stopped in the middle of a sentence. He stood there a moment, looking out upon a world that was bursting with new life. Then, without warning he turned and headed for the door.

"Class dismissed," he announced to the startled students,, "I've a date with spring." He went out and the university never saw him again.

A smile crossed Mark's face as he recalled the story. He turned deliberately and went up to the cottage and found Jane, his wife, industriously scrubbing some woodwork.

"Hey!" he cried. "There's a lake out there."

Jane stopped scrubbing and looked at him, rather startled. "Of course there's a lake out there. Who said there wasn't?"

"Well, let's go sailing on it."

"Don't be silly. I have to finish scrubbing this woodwork."

"Why?" said Mark.

"Why?" Jane gestured. "Because—why, because I have to."

Mark grinned. "Look," he said, "you don't have to at all. We've been living here for almost a year and to-day I saw the lake for the first time. I mean, what did we buy this place for?"

"Mark Davis, are you crazy? We bought it because we like it here and we wanted a place to live and because we like the people and it's so easy to relax."

"Relax?" said Mark.

Jane got down off the stool. "Darling, there's something wrong with you."

"No," said Mark, still grinning. "There was something wrong with me. I'm O. K. now. Look, ever since we landed here we've been too busy trying to make the place attractive to relax. Why? Because we want to make an impression on the other people who have places around here who are too busy to relax making their places attractive to make an impression on us. Look out there. See that little cove across the bay? How would you like to explore it?"

"The Harpers are coming for dinner," Jane said.

"Let them," Mark said. "We'll have a hot dog roast down on the beach."

"Mark, we can't!"

"Look," said Mark, "ever since we landed here we've been too busy, trying to make the place attractive, to relax."

"We can. Are we men or are we mice?"

"We'll be frowned upon by the people who live around here. We won't be accepted."

"So what?" said Mark. "We'll be unique. We'll be the only people who have time to enjoy life."

Jane looked out at the lake and across at the cove. Suddenly she smiled. "Let's," she said.

They spent the afternoon sailing. They enjoyed themselves so thoroughly that it was late afternoon before they realised it. It was after five when they got back home.

"I'll build a fire here on the beach," Mark said. "You get things ready to eat. When the Harpers arrive, send 'em down."

The Harpers arrived at six. They were a little perplexed to find their hosts sitting around an open fire on the beach, but they were too polite to complain. Gradually they relaxed. The food tasted good out of doors. They ate and ate. Afterward they heaped wood on the fire and sang.

"I've had a wonderful time!" Grace Harper said as they were leaving.

"The best ever," Tom Harper affirmed. "How about some tennis to-morrow, you folks?"

Jane hesitated, but before she could speak Mark said: "Sure. We've nothing at all to do."

Several weeks passed. Jane noticed that people driving by slowed down their cars and frowned. She knew they didn't approve because their place was beginning to get grass-grown and the garden needed tending. But she noticed too that whenever persons had the time to do anything, like swimming or tennis or sailing they always invited Mark and Jane. Because Mark and Jane had time to do it. Because Mark and Jane were carefree and indifferent and excellent company.

Gradually other people began to adopt their way of living. Outdoor roasts became popular. People seemed to find more time to do the things that they wanted to do. Mark and Jane took note and smiled to themselves.

"We started something," Mark said. Then he sobered. "This fall we'll have to give the place a going over, fix it up."

"Yes," said Jane, "I suppose we will."

"If everyone did as we're doing it would mean the end of progress.

"We must have progress," Jane said.

Mark sighed. "Yes, we must have progress." He looked out across the lake. "It's a pretty lake. Sometime we'll have to get acquainted with it again."

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Was Queen Elizabeth A Man?

By VINCENT TOWNE

LOCKED in the depth of Queen Elizabeth's heart was a deep secret that no one could ever fathom. Various biographers have remarked upon her secretiveness, and upon the fact that she took very few people into her confidence.

She never married. Those who have written her history have expressed their amazement at her attitude towards men. At various times she averred that she would never marry. When only 15, and while being ardently courted by the Lord Admiral Seymour (who later wedded her stepmother, Queen Catherine Parr), she wrote to that suitor a letter, in which she stated in regard to the possibility of her future marriage: ". . . if ever I should think of it (which I do not believe), you would be the first to whom I should make known my resolution." When she was 23, Giovanni Michiel, the Venetian Ambassador, wrote of her to the Doge of Venice: "She, I understand, having plainly said that she will not marry, even were they to give her the King's (Philip of Spain's) "son, or find any other great prince, I again respectfully remind your serenity to enjoin secrecy about this."

She would not allow doctors to examine her even when she was ill. She looked upon them as a source of danger.

Her masculinity was a subject of comment. "The constitution of her mind is exempt from female weakness, and she is endued with an excellent power of application," her tutor, Roger Ascham, wrote of her in a letter to the rector of Strasbourgs University, when she was 17, 'In the whole manner of her life," added Ascham, "she rather resembles Hippolyta" (Queen of the Amazons) "than Phaedra" (who was wont to love not wisely, but too well).

She carried about with her a stock of wigs—"no less than 80 of various colors." She bore no resemblance to her mother, Anne Boleyn, but was said by some biographers to favor her father. King Henry VIII.

"The Lad Was Dressed in the Princess' Clothes."

The only persons who seemed to enjoy her confidence were her childhood nurse, Mrs. Ashley, and the King's cofferer, or steward, Thomas Parry. When Elizabeth was only 15, Sir Robert Tyrwhit, the great English critic, wrote of her to Protector Somerset: "I do verily believe that there hath been some secret promise between my lady, Mistress Ashley and the cofferer never to confess to death, and if it be so, it will never be gotten unless by the King's Majesty, or else by your Grace." These two attaches of the royal household were the only persons in whom she was ever known to confide. To the end of her days she was loyal to both of them. On her accession to the throne, she appointed Parry Controller of the Royal Household. She continued to shower honors upon both him and his daughter long as they lived—"conduct," remarks the biographer, Strickland, "which naturally induces the suspicion that secrets of great moment had been confided to him—secrets that probably would have touched not only the maiden name of his royal mistress, but placed her life in jeopardy, and that he had preserved these inviolate. The same may be supposed with respect to

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Money And Banking

This year's "Monetary Review", which has just been published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, describes the various Government measures adopted since September 1939 to control the exchanges and to mobilise foreign assets, to deal with the abnormal demand for liquidity in general and for notes and coin in particular, and to meet the exceptional loan requirements of the State; and it examines the influence of these various factors on the monetary supply and on the cost of credit.

The first chapter presents, more especially, a survey of recent movements in exchange rates and a comprehensive analysis of the war-time restrictions on foreign payments and capital transfers. The second is mainly concerned with the war-time liquidity problem and with the measures taken, according to circumstances, to check or to satisfy the demand for liquid resources and means of payment. Stock Exchange and banking regulations are discussed in this connection, as well as moratoria and special credit facilities, issues of new kinds of currency, and changes in central bank legislation designed to remove the traditional limitations on the note issue.

There follows a chapter on war finance and the money market, describing the methods of Government borrowing in a large number of countries, and calling special attention to the part played by central and commercial banks in Government financing. The fourth chapter deals with the resulting expansion in the volume of currency and credit, and points out significant movements in discount rates, bond yields and share prices. Recent currency measures in Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig and Poland are summarised in a supplementary note.

There is, as usual, a substantial appendix, in which the international-monetary statistics are assembled in a convenient and comparable form.

The volume fully maintains its previous standard as regards the number of countries dealt with and the variety of topics discussed. Frequent comparison is made this time with 1914.

The League's "Monetary Review" has been referred to in the past as "a veritable blue-book of international finance". The present edition will be indispensable to any one wishing to keep abreast of the far reaching changes the war has wrought in the world's monetary mechanism.

HOW TO BE HAPPY

HUMAN NATURE by ARTHUR ROBSON, (pp. 352). Price Rs. 3-12, postage extra.

(The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.) The author sees in the present physical habits of mankind, a continuance of habits formed in the earliest stages of human evolution, from fish, reptiles, apes etc. Similarly, in regard to mental conditions, both good and bad, e.g. wrath avarice, niggardliness, covetousness, pride, tenacity, thoroughness, emulation, carefulness, joy, love etc., he finds their origin also in primordial beings. The Karma (doing) of the ancient progenitors of the human race, moulds the Karma (doing) of the present race. Collective Karma goes to constitute the national character.

Man must, says the author, make himself master of his Karma. This, he can do, by knowing and distinguishing between the evil and the good in himself and throwing out the former, and developing the latter. He must master the process of transmutation, so as to transmute his covetousness into neatness, meddlesomeness into helpfulness, servility into obedience, parochialism into patriotism, prodigality into generosity, cruelty into kindness—in a word, transmute his tamasic or rajasic guna, into sattwick guna.

Flight from Karma, says the author, is impossible. Can then, man free himself from all Karma, burn away his Karma? The author answers, "yes" and shows in Chapters 15 and 20 how this can be done in one's present life. Self-repression and self-torture do not end Karma, but if every Karma is quickly analysed i.e. the truth is separated from the welter of illusion, (subjected to the process of "Karmanalysis") it falls to bits. To do this, one requires to possess discernment, love, courage, faith, assiduity and skill. Then one can gain poise. Dharma is poise, to acquire which, one must have the consumate skill of a tight-rope walker. Poise is typified in the exercise of nobility, equanimity, integrity, gentleness, trust, etc., in man's actions on earth.

Such in brief is a summary of this interesting book. The subject is discussed seriously, and is enriched by quotations from the Gita, the Bible and other religious and literary works. It is a fine essay on "How to Win for Oneself True Happiness on Earth".

N. H. P.

ESSENTIALS OF ISLAM

TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING ISLAM, By Sayyid Abul A'la Mawdudi. Trans. by Dr. Abdul Ghani. Pp. 183. Lahore. Rs. 1/8. 1940.

There are very few modern works in English which give us a clear insight into the essentials of 'orthodox' Islam. We hear a particular doctrine or dogma, reject it as a relict of ancient times, do not pause to ponder over it and pass on. But when the whole of the religion of Islam is explained by one who is not only book learned but possessing a burning faith in the truth of its message, the result is very instructive. Religion is at bottom a personal matter. No one can really convert another; a man can only convert himself. For those who desire to understand the central standpoint of orthodox Islam, I know of no introduction so valuable as that of Mawdudi. It cannot be asserted that he will convince every one; nor can it be said that no difference of opinion exists on certain points enunciated by him. Still for logical expression of the orthodox faith, soundness of learning and evidence of sincerity, we must give him the fullest credit. The book is well translated from the Urdu; the printing is comparatively free from mistakes, but unfortunately, there is no index.

On P. 76, however, there is a curious slip. The Prophet is referred to in the Koran (xxxiii,40) as "Khatam" (Seal) of the Prophets; it is erroneous to read it as "Khatim" (the Finisher or last of the Prophets). This is a common error, and not to be expected either from the author or translator.

A. A. A F.

THE RIDDLE OF P AGANINI

(Continued From Page 4)

to myself; "but time is bad and there is no monish in de world; no, never no monish at all!" My mother rose with a heavy heart to depart. "Stop, little boy", cried the great violinist while he beckoned to me with a skinny finger ...."Stop, take dis, it vill buy you a cake!" He thrust a crumpled piece of paper into my hand; rose from his chair; and without more ado bolted—that is the only word suited to the action—into his bedroom. He had given me a banknote for fifty pounds.

GIVEN UP FOR DEAD

The death of Paganini and the ghastly story of his many interments have been recently and brilliantly recounted by Mr. Sitwell. Hardly less characteristic and much less familiar is a note on the violinist's infancy made by Mr. Jeffrey Pulver in his admirable biography of four years ago. It seems that Paganini only just succeeded in surviving his delicate early youth. At the age of four, after an illness, he fell into a cataleptic state. Everybody but his mother gave him up for dead, and it was only the poor woman's prayers and entreaties which saved him from premature burial. This anecdote seems all the stranger when we come to the musician's actual death fifty years later.

For a fantastic series of reasons, connected now with religious hypocrisy and now with hygiene, the embalmed corpse has been juggled about from one unworthy grave to another for exactly as long as Paganini was on the earth. There was no rest for his soul while he lived, and there has been none for his remains.

UNPLAYABLE COMPOSITIONS

Paganini, over and above his deliberate self-advertisement, was probably as human as the rest of us, with all the usual elements intricately mixed in him. But there is in his nature something uncanny besides, which makes him a shade removed from the human. It is in his name, and it is in his music, and it was certainly in his playing of that music. No mere charlatan could so have fascinated Rossini, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Berlioz.

His compositions have been derided since his own day, largely because there have been hardly any violinists who could cope with them. Judgement has been based almost entirely on the Caprices, some of which Liszt turned into show-pieces for the piano. One of the Concertos, the one in D major written especially for the visit to England, has been recently recorded by Menuhin, and it is well worth borrowing or buying this set to discover (a) that there exists music for the violin which even Menuhin does not find too easy, and (b) that Paganini's best music is capable of a romantic surge, of a wailing and almost Bronte-esque melancholy, and above all of an impish humour which are wholly individual to him.

A CHAIN OF COINCIDENCES

Anyone who has ever studied and followed this singular man may possibly, like myself, have noticed how certain little unexplained coincidences crop up in the course of research on the subject. Last Easter, for example, I went for the first time in my life to Bristol, and at midnight in my hotel I came across, underneath a piece of brown paper at the bottom of my suitcase, a Paganini programme which I had given up for lost three years ago. The advertised recital took place at the Theatre Royal in Bath, which I had already made plans to visit on the day following. This may not seem at all remarkable. But why must I re-discover my lost programme exactly at that time and place?

As another and more striking instance I recall a warm night of last summer when I saw Fokine's very ingenious ballet set to Rachmaninoff's "Rapsody on a Theme of Paganini." In this we see the gaunt violinist confronted and demon-driven by half-a-dozen images of himself all fiddling furiously. To cool my imagination I walked aimlessly and far, and somehow and suddenly found myself peering into the dark window of the violin shop of Messrs. Beare in Wardour Street. I was quite a long way from home and cannot give a name to the force which took my steps in that direction. Nor until that moment was I aware that there was anything so civilized as a shop selling violins at that film-ridden end of Wardour Street. Yet the sole object which my eyes discerned gleaming out of that black shop-window was a framed programme of Paganini's first concert in London! Only yesterday I came upon the information that the violinist had a lodging in Newman Street a few yards away. Talk of Paganini, and something a little peculiar always seems to appear.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Lady Deprived Of Jewels From Behind

BOMBAY Saturday.

The light-fingered fraternity in the City appears to have developed a new technique now. Their present tactics and 'modus operandi' smack of methods employed by seasoned gangsters who have little respect for the law.

Yesterday a woman was walking along Sadashiv Lane at about four in the afternoon. When she was about to enter Vithalbhai Patel Road, a cyclist came from behind, it is alleged, and snatched the gold ornaments from her neck. A hue and cry was raised by the passer-by who heard the woman's screams for help and the culprit was subsequently chased and apprehended.

This bicycle technique, it is said, is becoming very popular with some 'mavalis' and of late, it is reported, many such incidents have taken place.

Moinuddin Zahiruddin and Lutfulla Khan Ahmed Khan were arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery, cheating and abetment and were placed before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day.

In applying for remand, the Police stated that in the name of one Mohibcobi Jummakhan, a lady-teacher in the Municipal Urdu School at Tardeo, an application for becoming a member of the Schools Committee Employees' Co-operative Bank as well as an application for a loan of Rs. 560 were made and forged. On April 5, it was stated, a sum of Rs. 560 was actually taken out from the Bank by an unknown woman in "purdah."

It was alleged that the accused were the persons who had taken the aforesaid applications for membership and loan to two teachers and induced them to sign the same as Secretaries.

It was further stated that while inquiries in this connection were being made by the members of the Municipal Schools Committee, the second accused arranged to pay back Rs. 560 to the Bank, on May 14.

From the inquiries, it transpired that one A. R. Khan, assisted by the accused made and forged the applications in the name of Mohiboobi and drew a loan of Rs. 560 from the Bank.

Mr. A. R. Khan was arrested on July 14.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail pending further inquiries.

Police Patel Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 19.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury, Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted to-day Babaji App a Police Patel and four others from Bhanvaj Tal. Karjat, who were committed to the Sessions for trial for the alleged offences of rioting and setting fire to a hut causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 100.

Mr. W. P. Oka, Advocate instructed by Mr. R. Y. Gupte from Karjat defended all the accused.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 19.

Mr. P. N. Moos, Sessions Judge, Thana, granted to-day a revision application against the judgment of Mr. N. K. Dhamdhere, Bandra First Class Magistrate, convicting the applicant Usman Khoja, a Bandra merchant, of the offence under Section 61 (ii) of the District Police Act (gaming in an assembly) and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The Advocate for the applicant arguing the revision petition, pointed out as an alleged illegality, the fact that the Magistrate held the applicant "not guilty" of an offence under Sec. 12(1) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, under which a specific charge was framed but convicted the applicant of an offence under a distinctively separate section for which no charge was framed.

The Judge referred the case to the High Court for further orders in view of the alleged illegality. Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 Yamuna Sane. 5-20 M. M. Ghosh. 5-30 Geet Aur Ghazalen. 6-25 G. L. Gune. 6-45 Shri Rama Hari Marathe. 7 G. A. Khan. 7-15 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 7-35 Khadim Husain. 7-50 A sitar recital. 8 Duets. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 10-30 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 8-30 Khadim Husain. 8-45 Gauhar Sultan. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 G. L. Gune. 9-50 G. A. Khan. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Cavalleria Rusticana Mascagni.

Delhi III—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 8 25 to 8-42 As in Delhi 2. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Gauhar Sultan. 10-45 Sri Rama Hari Marathe.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Instrumental melodies. 8 Fascinating film music. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A news-play. 9-15 Ata Husain. 9-45 The Air Sextet. 9-55 The Air Qawwali party. 10-30 K. L. Rajpal. 10-42 Biniwale and Kharadkar. 10-50 Gujarati Garbas. 11 G. N. Joshi. 11-20 Flute and Sarod. 11-30 Padmavati Shaligram. 12-5 p.m. The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-15 Ghar Jawai. 12-35 Ramanand Sharma. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ata Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 2-30 All Children's hour. 5 G. J. Watve. 5-15 Instrumental music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Afaq. 5-40 K. L. Rajpal. 5-53 Tunes alike. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. N. Joshi. 6-30 S. Ahmed. 6-40 Padmavati Shaligram. 7-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-20 K L. Rajpal. 7-30 G. J. Watve. 7-45 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 Umar Khan. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-50 Symphony concert.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Love Parade. 7-40 Sentimental songs. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 G. J. Watve. 8-50 Bilawal on the sarangi. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Peelu on the Flute. 1 to 1 30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude 1-35 to 3-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Allah Rakha. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Jaltarang Solo. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Ramanand Sharma. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 G. N. Joshi. 9-15 Madhurika Majumdar. and party. 9-30 Ata Husain. 9-55 Madhurika Majumdar and party. 10-5 Padmavati Shaligram.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. The Contagion. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Vilayet Khan. 7-40 Shantilata Devi. 8 Will you listen to this or will you not? 8-15 Mathur. 9 Background to the news. 10 Air Symphonic players.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Dhruba Chakravarti. 10 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

A WEEK OF WAR

Hitler Sets The Stage

By

N. G. JOG

Hitler, that past master of the war of nerves, is carefully setting the stage for his war on Britain.

Evidently finding an aerial invasion of England a far more difficult and dangerous proposition than he believed it to be, he is maturing his plans and completing his preparations with the usual Teutonic thoroughness. Meanwhile he is indulging in a little window-dressing and talking of a final ultimatum.

The joke is that the Nazis are calling it a PEACE ultimatum! It is only meant to save the poor Britishers from the holocaust that awaits them if they refuse to comply to the Fuehrer's behests! It will be remembered that the Poles, the Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch and the Belgians,—all were the recipients of those ultimatums, which were received after their countries were invaded and a few thousand men, women and children were bombed out of existence.

Britain is grimly prepared for those totalitarian tactics. She will neither ask for quarter nor give it. The month since the capitulation of France has been utilised to the minute in making Britain as invulnerable as is humanly possible. Reuter's Special Correspondent, who is at present conducting a tour of Britain's defences, observes that they (the defences) are "like a plentiful summer crop." "Some of the neatest surprise packets that could be imagined are awaiting any attacker."

This does not mean, of course, that Britain is now immune from invasion. And, fortunately, none in Britain itself shares that complacency and false optimism. An enemy on the offensive who is prepared to pay any price can certainly go near to if not gain his objective. The task of the defender lies in exacting a toll which will stagger even a gambler like Hitler. And that the Britishers are bent upon doing.

There is no loss of morale, no sign of defeatism and, above all, the Fifth Column which proved so useful to the Nazis so long has been resolutely rooted out from the soil of Britain. Verily Britain looks to-day, in the Shakespearean phrase, "a fortress built ....against infection and the hand of war."

Turning The Corner

All observers are agreed that if Britain can maintain her integrity and invulnerability for three months, she will not only have turned the corner but have also come on top. First, the British blockade will by then begin to tell very effectively not only upon Germany but also on all the area occupied by her. Second, winter will start then and add to the already severe privations of Europe. The wheat crop in Europe is said to be the poorest for a decade and it is estimated that 250 million of people under the Nazi heel will have to go on short commons, thus causing grave disaffection and disorder throughout Europe.

Third, the American Presidential election will be held on the 6th of November and it will end the suspense at present evident in the United States. Mr. Roosevelt, who has accepted nomination for the third term, has fighting chances of success and his continuation in White House will have decisive effects upon international affairs. Even his opponent, Mr. Wendell Willkie, is a professed friend of Britain and once the election is out of the way more and more aid will be forthcoming to Britain whoever is elected.

A significant pointer to that is the permission now given by the U.S. Department of Justice to American volunteer pilots to enlist in the R.A.F. Considering the large number of Americans who had joined the International Brigade in Spain, it is not too much to hope that a regular American Air Legion will be soon formed to serve under British colours.

Finally, coming out unscathed for three months will itself have an immense psychological effect. It will add immeasurably to Britain's morale and correspondingly diminish that of her enemies.

Grand Offensive

Of course, Hitler is no fool to wait so long. As soon as his stagemanaging is over and the "Peace" ultimatum is delivered—there is a likelihood of the Reichstag being called for that purpose—he will launch a simultaneous grand offensive on as many fronts as possible as he did on May 9. That offensive may be launched any moment, the full moon day being spoken as a favourable time for aerial offensive.

Where is the blow likely to fall? On Britain, of course. Then there is Eire. And, last but not least, Gibraltar.

Britain is naturally the best prepared. Eire is also making preparation for defence. Whatever may be the reasons that have prompted De Valera to stick to his neutrality and to refuse all Staff talks with Britain even at this fateful hour, it cannot be gainsaid that this attitude is one full of peril not only for Britain but also for Eire itself. The Nazis have no scruples for anybody's neutrality as has been proved again and again. And the presence of the German Consul in Eire is thus rather an ominous sign.

Eire is said to be making feverish preparations to resist the invader. But while one knows the magnificent fighting qualities of the Irishman, a little country like Eire is hardly in a position to withstand the Nazi Blitzkrieg if ever it descends (or is allowed by Britain to descend) upon it. Fortunately the mountainous terrain of Eire will serve as a handicap to the aggressor and aid will be moreover available from Ulster at a moment's notice.

But the real danger to Eire lies not from outside but from the strong Fifth Column inside it. Though all the important political parties in Eire have made a truce for the duration of the war, the I.R.A. is a standing cause of anxiety. Nobody is aware of the exact strength and following of the I.R.A. but at any rate its nuisance and Fifth Column value appears considerable from the daring coups it often pulls off with success. If we remember what happened in Holland, one cannot but feel apprehensive about future of Eire—and with it, of Britain, too.

Showdown In Spain

The showdown in Spain seems to be very imminent. In his speech in Madrid last Wednesday General Franco made the portentous observation that the command of Gibraltar and expansion in Africa were the duty and mission of Spain. Franco was, of course, serving as His Master's Voice in making this declaration and in view of the reports that German soldiers had overrun most part of Spain, an attack upon Gibraltar is a matter of days now.

Rightly is the Rock of Gibraltar known as the "Crouching Lion of the Mediterranean." Its strategical importance was realised from the earliest times and Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans and Visigaths struggled for its mastery. It has been the scene of almost a score of historic sieges, the most spectacular of them being that which began in 1779 and continued unsuccessfully for four long years.

Though it came into British hands some years earlier, it passed officially into British possession in 1706 by the Treaty of Utretch. With the growth of the British Empire in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, it came to be recognised as the lynchpin of Britain's far-flung dominions. It guards the Straits like an ever-awake sentinel and every precaution has been taken during the last two years to make it as impregnable as possible—the main danger being, of course, from the air.

Assault On Egypt

Apart from its intrinsic strategic importance, the capture of Gibraltar will clear the way of the Nazis into Africa. In fact I would not be surprised if the Nazis launched a gigantic offensive on North-East Africa once (and if!) they are the masters of Gibraltar. The Germans naturally hanker after their lost colonies in Africa but more than that, their eyes are upon Egypt and the Suez Canal.

The capitulation of France has removed most of the obstacles in their path. Once the Nazis land upon African soil (and that scenes to be the only reason why they are being massed in Spain) their passage through Algeria and Lybia to the Egyptian frontier is easy. The Anglo-Italian skirmishes that are at present taking place will then develop into large-scale developments.

Negus In Sudan

With the arrival of Haile Selassie, ex-Emperor of Abyssinia, in Sudan (which was officially confirmed during the last week) the pace of activities in Abyssinia is bound to quicken. The warlike Ethiopians have never taken kindly to their Fascist conquerors. Large bands of soldiers and a few entire tribes have been conducting a guerilla warfare with considerable success all those years.

The Duce's writ hardly runs beyond the few towns which are heavily garrisoned by Italian troops. Considerable unrest exists in the local levies in Fascist uniform and the process of desertion, which has already started, will be expedited now that their beloved chief is once again in their midst. Indeed, had it not been for France's tragic surrender, the whole of Italy's Empire in Africa would have been already liquidated by now, as I observed while commenting on Mussolini's entry into war. Now the Nazi shadows are lengthening on the African sands and the future is far from clear.

Japan On War-Path

The most sinister development of the last week has been in the Far East. The formation of a new Japanese Government, which, it is hinted, will be frankly Fascist has very grave significanct not merely to China—who is prepared for the worst—but for all European Powers with possessions in the Far East and ultimately for America too.

Japan lost no time after the fall of France in putting the screw upon Indo-China. Its success there was understandable. But the fact that under ill-disguised diplomatic coercion it has succeeded even in compelling Britain to close the Burma-Yunnan road shows the extent of the menace that lurks in Tokio and which at any time may start a conflagration in the Far East.

It is an irony that it should have fallen to the lot of Premier Churchill to defend the latest Anglo-Japanese Pact in the House of Commons in a style reminiscent of his appeasing predecessor. But howsoever one may deplore the tragic denouement one cannot blame the present British Government for making appeasement out of compelling necessity. The real Churchill, however, came out in his reply to a question by Mr. Hore-Belisha when he said prophetically. "I think all that happens to us in the Far East is likely to be very much influenced by what may happen over here."

It was a confession, an excuse—and a warning!

Mr. Angelo Moses, M.A., well-known sportsman of Baroda, has organised the Baroda State Ladies' Hockey Team. Baroda is the first Indian State in which women's hockey has been introduced.

(Left) Some of the Italian Officers who were captured the first few days of the war in Africa. (Right) Libyan prisoners of war who have been brought into a camp.

ALL-INDIA STATES' WORKERS' CONVENTION

To Be Held At Poona: Jawaharlal To Preside

POONA, July 18.

An 'All-India States' Workers' Convention is meeting here on July 30, after the termination of the A. I. C. C. sittings. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside over the Convention.

Many prominent workers from States all over India are expected to attend the Convention. Invitations have been extended so the office-bearers, of the various Praja Mandals and certain representative workers in States where Praja Mandals are either banned or do not exist and these workers attending the Convention are expected to bring with them an authorisation from the President or Secretary of their respective Praja Mandals.

ARRANGEMENT

Sjt. B. V. Shikhare was deputed by the All-India States Peoples' Conference to negotiate with the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to make arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the visitors. It is understood that M.P.C.C. has placed the Congress Bhawan Hall at their disposal and the Convention will meet in that spacious hall. Thus the Convention promises to be a representative gathering and will take momentous decisions.

Arrangements for lodging and boarding (latter at the visitors own cost) are undertaken by the M.P.C.C. Mr. B. V. Shikhare, Secretary, Deccan States Peoples' Sabha will be in Poona from July 22, and will be in charge of the arrangements. Meantime Mr. B V. Shikhare has gone on a tour of the Deccan States. Messrs Balavantray Mehta and Jainarayanna Vyas, Secretaries, A.I.S.P. Conference and some other workers are expected to be in Poona a few days earlier.

With the appointment of Mr. S C. Latif as Controller of Supplies, Sind, the appointment of six Provincial Controllers of supplies is now complete.

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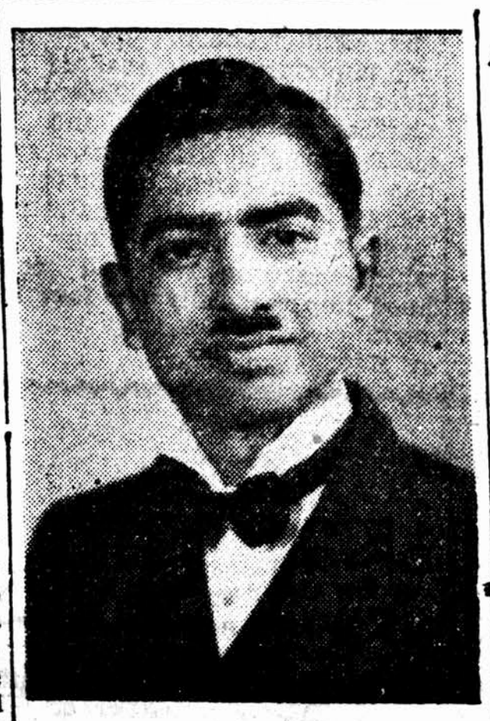


Mr. A. B. Khan, M.Sc. has just passed the final examination of Registered Accountants and Auditors (R. A.) under the 1932, Auditor's Certificate Rules. In 1938, he passed the M.Sc. (with Physics) examination of the Bombay University. He has also passed the A. B. I. (London) and F. B. I. (London) examinations. He comes from Chikhli, Dt. Surat.

Government To Abolish Prohibition Department In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Following the resignation of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda as Honorary Prohibition Commissioner to-day, it is understood the Government will not now continue the Prohibition Department in the City, and it is likely that the Prohibition Department might be abolished altogether as the Government, it is also understood, does not intend to make a fresh appointment of the Prohibition Commissioner.—United Press.

MISS MRIDULA SARABHAI RESIGNS.

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Miss Mridula Sarabhai, the Hon. Supervisor of the Ladies' Section of the Prohibition Department, has resigned as a protest against the new prohibition policy of the Bombay Government.—A. P.

LONDON, July 19.

The Bremen radio states that Hitler has decreed that all Belgian prisoners of war eccept officers and non-commissioned officers are to be released.—Reuter.

ARMED GUARD FOR SIND MINISTERS

KARACHI, July 19.

Armed police have been posted at the Chamber of Ministers in the Sind Secretariat and their residences from to-day.

This is sequel to the visit of two strangers armed with a revolver and a hatchet at the Secretariat last evening, who made enquiries from a clerk about the office of the Hindu Ministers.—United Press.

THREE BROTHERS KIDNAPPED

PESHAWAR, July 19.

Nausharawan, a proclaimed offender of the Lali Banda village with the help of other armed associates seized three brothers of Tirgarh named Wisand Ram, Bilari Ram and Pannu Ram a few days ago.

The brothers were going to their fields near Tirgarh.—A. P.

Allahabad Plan To Intensify Congress Activities

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

A meeting of the City Congress Committee was held here this evening at which Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was also present.

The Committee appointed a sub-committee consisting of seven prominent Congress workers of the city to devise ways and means of intensifying the Congress activities in the city and to revitalise the volunteer movement and enrolment, Pundit Nehru, who suggested the formation of this sub-committee, also addressed the City Congress Cimmittee on the present political situation

The sub-committee will report to the City Congress Committee on July 27.

NO SHIFTING OF "HARIJAN" OFFICE

POONA, July 20.

A press report that the "Harijan" office is to be shifted from Poona to Ahmedabad is without foundation, says Mr. Chandrashanker Shukla who is in charge of the "Harijan" office.—A. P.

Civic Guards

SIMLA, July 19.

It is learned that the Government of India are contemplating a self-contained enactment constituting Civic Guards. It is explained that there is at present no legal authority under which a person can be invested with powers similar ti those of a policeman. Legislation is likely to be announced shortly.—A. P.

LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Poona In August

The Government of Bombay has decided to hold a conference of local bodies in the Council Hall, Poona, on Aug. 16, 17 and 18, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, to consider the important recommendations contained in the report of the Local Self-Government Committee, 1939. The conference will meet from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. each day, and will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on Aug. 16.

The conference will consist of: Mr. J. A. Madan; Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Secretary to Government, General Department; the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions; two representatives of Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay; the Presidents of District Local Boards; the Presidents of Municipalities at District Headquarters; Presidents of Municipalities of Nadiad, Godhra, Kalyan, Bandra, Kurla, Vile Parle, Bhusaval, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Lonavla Poona Suburban, Bagalkot, Hubli, Gadag-Betgiri, Malegaon; Prof. V. G. Kale; the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts; the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Health.

The Presidents of Local Boards and the Headquarters Municipalities will be allowed to bring their chief officers with them if they so desire. These officers will only advise their Presidents but will not act as delegates of the conference.

The agenda provides that the conference will resolve into three sub-committees to consider separately the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Committee on finance, taxation and other financial resources; administration and the functions of local bodies.

All-India States' Workers' Convention

The General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' Conference writes:—

The Maharashtra P.C.C. has, it is previously announced, undertaken the arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the visitors coming to attend the States' Workers' Convention on July 30. Accordingly, the Sonar Wadi, Sukrawar Peth, has been placed at our disposal for the purpose of lodging of our visitors. Visitors are, therefore, directed to drive on their arrival straight to the Sonar Wadi, where they will find volunteers and other workers present to guide them and make arrangements for their stay. All other necessary information will be available from the States Peoples' Conference office there from 23rd onwards.

Socialist Party Executive To Meet At Poona

POONA, July 20.

It is understood that a meeting of the Executive of the Congress Socialist Party will be held here only July 22.—A. P.

HON. SIR A. R. MUDALIAR.

SIMLA, July 20.

The Hon. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member, pays a short visit to Bombay. He leaves Simla on July 22 arriving in Bombay on the 24th. He stays in Bombay till July 27.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, July 19.

Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, Afghan War Minister extensively toured Khost visiting Dis Tant Posts and inspecting Askkaries.—A. P.

"A Desperate Cry Of The Weak"

U. P. Azad Muslims Condemn Pakistan Scheme

Give Up 'Minority Complex': Demands Of Hindu And Muslim Masses Are Same, Says Moulvi A. Majid ...

LUCKNOW, July 20.

An emphatic repudiation of the demand for "Pakistan" and an appeal to Indian Muslims to get over their "minority complex" were made by Moulvi Abdul Majid in the course of his presidential address at the first U. P. Azad Muslim Conference this evening.

Mr. Majid declared that "Pakistan" was a desperate cry of those, who were weak and had no confidence in themselves. "The Muslims of India cannot leave this vast sub-continent, every corner of which bears the stamp of their influence, in order to confine themselves to limited areas in certain corners of the country. The folly and absurdity of Pakistan has been so thoroughly exposed that I do not want to dilate upon it," he added.

NO SEPARATE CULTURAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Majid observed that the cultural and political problems of Indian Muslims were exactly the same as those of other Indians. They did not claim to have separate problems. It should not be forgotten that India was the cradle of many religions and creeds. The followers of which were as steadfast in their belief as the Muslims were in their own. The economic prosperity of the people did not depend on differences in religious convictions but was determined by the vagaries of the present economic system for the elimination of which Indian Muslims had to make common cause with their other brethren.

The question of economic welfare of the Indian people was closely related to the question of independence. The Indian Muslims could not therefore ignore or shelve the problems arising out of our national struggle for the achievement of complete freedom.

GIVE UP 'MINORITY COMPLEX'

Muslims would doubtless have to find out solutions for the problems directly concerning their own religion and community—problems which have caused anxiety in respect of their distinctive and collective role in the India of to-morrow.

But, said Mr. Majid, the march of time would not wait for the settlement of their problems, and expressed his conviction that the Indian Muslims had not lost confidence in their own future to such a degree as to clamour for separation out of sheer nervousness. If the nine crores of Indian Muslims, who occupy a predominant position in five of the most important Provinces, cannot defend their rights and interests relying on their own strength, no pacts and agreements with other communities would ever succeed in giving them the security they desire. The sooner the Muslims of India leave their minority complex the better for them and the country. No power on earth can possibly deprive the Muslims of their religion, culture and their rights, if they themselves were determined to stand on their own legs.

Mr. Majid said that communal organisations were hampering the development of unity so indispensible for national independence. He appealed for the creation of common platforms and organisations which would tackle the problems of the masses, whether they were Hindus or Muslims.

JOIN CONGRESS IN THOUSANDS

"The only common organization struggling for national freedom is the Indian National Congress," he declared, and urged the Muslims to join the Congress in thousands.

Mr. Majid, however, uttered a warning that there were certain elements at the top of the Congress, who by their narrow-mindedness had antagonised the Muslims. But that was no reason why the Muslims should shun the Congress. The Indian Muslims had contributed to a very large extent for the growth and development of the Congress. He asked: "How could we now leave this national body in the hands of narrow elements, who are influencing it at present on account of our separation from it."

Concluding, Mr. Majid stated that joining the Congress, however, did not mean separation from all other organizations which aimed at the promotion and defence of the specific interests of the Muslim community. These should be strengthened.

RECEPTION CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Welcoming the President and delegates to the Conference Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, dealt at length with the demand for a declaration of the war aims of Britain which, he said, had not been forthcoming so far. He referred to the demand for safeguards for Muslims and said "that in a Free India the interests of all communities would be safeguarded. Concluding the speaker observed that the entire history of the world had nothing" so stupid dangerous and anti-independent," as the League's scheme of Pakistan.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES

Moulvi Abdul Majid, the President-elect of the Conference, arrived this morning and was received at the station by members of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

Gujarat To Accept Working Committee Resolution

No Separation From Gandhiji: No Change Of Policy Contemplated, Says Sardar Patel

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

For over three and a half hours the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee discussed this noon behind closed doors the Working Committee's recent resolution. The members freely and frankly expressed their views on the subject, and placed their difficulties and doubts at the meeting over which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

While no formal resolution was passed on the subject of discussion, the overwhelming sense of the meeting was in support of the Working Committee's resolution.

"We have expressed our true and faithful opinion. We follow Mahatma Gandhi in the right spirit. There is only a slight difference in the view", declared a prominent Congress leader to the 'United Press' representative immediately after the meeting was over.

SARDAR'S SPEECH

After some routine work was done Sardar Patel explained the resolution of the Working Committee and said that he had no desire to induce any member to vote in favour of the resolution, but he would be delighted if he would find that the Province was prepared to support and follow Mahatma Gandhi in his view after understanding all its implications.

DOES NOT MEAN SEPARATION

The Working Committee had considered the question, he said, in all its aspects and had come to the conclusion that they were not prepared to extend the operation of non-violence to a wider field which they were likely to be called upon to do. They were, however, very unwilling to be a drag on Gandhiji and therefore they had no alternative but to allow him full freedom to carry out his own experiment of non-violence without any hindrance of limitations or imperfections of the Committee members. That did not mean that there was to be any split or separation between him (Gandhiji) and them. They had worked with him all their life and nothing could separate them.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY

The Working Committee felt that the crisis that had overtaken the world and its repercussions on India created an atmosphere in which they felt they could not shoulder the responsibility of meeting the situation that may arise by non-violence. The country was, at the present moment unprepared for it. That did not mean that the Working Committee was going to abandon non-violence altogether. In the limited sphere in which it has been practised upto now no change of policy was contemplated.—United Press

BOMBAY GOVT.'S PROHIBITION POLICY CRITICISED

Special Committee To Take Necessary Steps

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

The Executive Committee of the G. P. C. C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding, considered to-day the Press Communique issued by the Government of Bombay, in relation to the restrictions on the possession of intoxicants, in the Prohibition areas in the Province, and opined that it had led to an almost complete upsetting of the policy of prohibition, introduced and progressively expanded by the Congress Government during its period office.

The Committee appointed a special committee, consisting of Mr. Morarji Desai, former Minister, and seven others to consider and take necessary steps, to harness the enthusiasm among the people, for the cause of Prohibition, and to carry on intensive propaganda.—A. P.

SARDAR PATEL.

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Sardar Patel is leaving to-night for Bardoli.—A. P.

Maulana Azad For Wardha

WARDHA, July 20.

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is arriving here to-morrow evening by the Grand Trunk Express and will stay for two days, leaving for Poona on July 23 or 24.—United Press.

Maulana Azad Arrives At Poona On Wednesday

POONA, July 20.

Intimation has now been received by the Reception Committee to the A. I. C. C., that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, will be arriving here on the 24th noon direct from Delhi.

The Reception Committee has so far received replies to their invitations from 50 members, intimating their acceptance and date of arrival.—A. P.

Morarji Desai At Wadhwan

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, July 17.

Mr. Morarji Desai, who was here for the Human Relief Society meeting met local workers and discussed various predominent outstanding questions of the present day politics. Sjt. Desai enlightened, those present with his viewpoint.

GENL. SMUTS' BROADCAST FROM LONDON TO-DAY

SIMLA, July 20.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa will broadcast a talk from London, on July 21, 1940, at 17-15 G. M. T. the talk will be carried by all transmitters of the B. B. C. in operation at that time.

Recordings of the talk will be given by the B. B. C. on July 21 at 21-45 G. M. T. and on July 22 at 6-15 and 13 G. M. T.—A. P.

Sind Muslim League Conference

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, has been invited to preside over the second conference of Sind Provincial Muslim League proposed to be convened at Larkana on November 15.

The Conference which will last for three days will consider the present political situation and draft measures to strengthen the Provincial League in Sind.—A. P.

ALLABUX JOINING CONGRESS

To Take Active Part In Volunteer Organization

SHIKARPUR, July 17.

Khan Bahadur Allabux, ex-Premier of Sind and President of the All-India Independent Muslims' Conference, has expressed his willingness, to join the Shikarpur Congress Committee. He has also agreed to function on the Board of Congress Volunteers at Shikarpur.—A. P.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

PATNA, July 20.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is expected to arrive here on July 21 from his village home in Saran District and after staying here for two days will proceed to Poona to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C.

During the course of his short stay here, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Prof. K. T. Shah, Chairman of the Education Reorganisation Committee, who arrived here yesterday will give final touches to the draft report of the Educational Reorganisation Committee.—A.P.

Britain 'Brushes Aside' Hitler's Peace

Newspapers Emphasise The Choice Is Between Civilisation And Helotry Under Nazi Raj

LONDON, July 20.

"We are facing one of the greatest choices in history—a continuance of civilisation as we know it versus ultimate destruction of all we hold dear."

This and other salient passages of President Roosevelt's address are cited by the London press as a refutation of Hitler's repetition of the "old story."

Hitler's "peace offensive" meets with an unanimously contemptuous rejection.

"The Daily Telegraph" says: Of course we could have had peace on October 6 as we can have it to-morrow provided only we accepted Hitler's terms which were and are helotry under the German yoke.

We have made it abundantly plain again and again that provided he stayed inside his own frontiers and conducted his foreign policy with a semblance of decency, we should have no quarrel with him.

His hoarse rage now that he finds we are an insuperable obstacle to the realisation of his dreams of world dominion merely encourages and fortifies us in our inflexible resolve to blot him out of Europe.

"The Times" notes that the speech contained no further allusion to dictation of peace in London on August 15 and says it is curious that the speech contained no allusion whatever to America, notwithstanding that President Roosevelt had pledged United States' resources more uncompromisingly than ever to sustain the cause of freedom.

The excuses put forward to cover his abominations towards small neutral States have all been heard and refuted before. Hitler in effect admits his offer of peace was and is purely perfunctory by attaching no indication of the terms in which peace is possible.

"We Shall Fight"

Presumably any terms he would now propose would be based on acquiescence and co-operation in the so-called "new order" for Europe which has now been exposed in practice as a reduction of most of Europe to serfdom in the interests of the hegemony of the self-chosen German race.

That is the supreme violation of the dearest political principle held by the English-speaking peoples. We can do no other than fight to the last extremity against it and because our cause is the cause of the future of humanity against the dead past, of the free immortal spirit against the denial of all life and hope, we know that in the end it must prevail.

False Lullaby

The "Daily Herald" says: Mr. Roosevelt warned us against "the false lullaby of appeasement" 12 hours later Hitler sang us that false lullaby. We know that any peace we might negotiate would be no peace but a chance for him to perfect new treacheries and new felonies. Between this man, eaten by his lust for world domination, and the people who stand between him and his ambition, there can be no peace.

The struggle will be long, grim and costly but we will go on until it is won. We can do no other.

The "Daily Mail" says: We may take it that the speech was pure propaganda.

The "News Chronicle" says: Hitler speaks in vain. We expect his 'last appeal to common sense' to be followed by action against this country. We are ready to meet it and to strike back.

speech are that he was speaking chiefly for domestic consumption.

The marked absence of naval officers in the list of awards is regarded as an indication that the navy hardly covered itself with glory.

Hitler's recognition that either Britain or Germany must be annihilated is taken as showing the enormity of the struggle he now contemplated.

Nobody believe that Britain will entertain for a moment his indirect peace offer and all expect the mammoth struggle to begin within days or even hours.

Hitler's speech is described as a "masterpiece of hypocrisy and distortions" by the "New York Herald Tribune". The paper adds. "not only is the war a struggle to death—a struggle in which Hitlerism must be destroyed if Britain is to live."

The "New York Times" says: "In form and substance Hitler's ultimatum was a mixture as before. It contained the same falsifications of history which have come from Hitler on past occasions.

GREAT SPEECH OF VICTORY: ITALIAN REACTION

The Official Italian News Agency says that in Rome Hitler's speech has been welcomed as "a Great Political Act full of moderation and common sense; a great speech of a great statesman and a speech of victory." The Agency added that his references to Italy were particularly welcomed.

DESERVES NO CONSIDERATION

Canadians generally express the belief that the peace proposal put out by Hitler was not couched in terms worthy of the Empire's consideration and the opinion is expressed that the offer was intended as an "eye wash" for Germans and Neutrals.

REASSURING RUSSIA

Political observers in Zurich regard Hitler's speech as following the recent lines of German propaganda aimed at convincing Britain of futility of the struggle and blaming her for its continuance.

The speech is also considered to betray an obvious desire to reassure Russia.

The reserve towards the United States is noted, also the absence of any reference to the reconstruction of Europe, which although subject of many recent German press articles, has presumably been officially left aside until after the end of the battle for Britain.—Reuter.

VICHY, July 19.

Admiral Abrial who played an important part in the evacuation at Dunkirk has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria in succession to M. Leban.—Reuter.

"MASTERPIECE OF HYPOCRISY AND DISTORTION"

American Reaction To Hitler's Speech

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The first impressions of Hitler's

R. A. F. Bomb Krupps Works At Essen

FUEL DEPOT AT EMDEN SET ABLAZE: SUPPLY TRAINS DESTROYED

LONDON, July 20.

Further details of the R. A. F. raids reveal Krupps Works at Essen were attacked during widespread operations over north-west Germany and the Rhineland, says the Air Ministry news service.

Part of the works were hit by high explosives and explosions followed. The Fockewulf Aircraft Factory at Bremen was bombed again. Much damage was caused at the Paderborn aircraft supply factory and aerodrome.

Bombs on a fuel depot at Emden started a fire and oil refineries at Bremen and Hanover were again hit. One raider sighted two supply trains in a siding south of Soltan. Coming down to 3500 feet he dropped incendiaries as well as high explosive bombs along the line loaded with trucks and the explosions which followed lasted nearly an hour.

Early on Thursday evening a formation of bombers attacked the port of Boulogne. Bombs fell among shipping in the port and on the quayside.—Reuter.

craft fire broke up the attack and drove the raiders out to sea.

One of them is believed to have crashed into the sea in mid-channel, after one of the crew had jumped with a parachute. He was drowned before help could reach him.

An Air Ministry communique says: Aircraft of our Fighter Command and anti-aircraft guns engaged large forces of enemy aircraft in several actions off the south-east coast of England during to-day.

In the fierce encounters that ensued eight enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters and one by anti-aircraft gun fire. Several other enemy aircraft were damaged.

The number of enemy aircraft reported to-day as having been shot down by the R.A.F. and anti-aircraft guns is now 11 (four bombers and seven fighters) five of our fighters are missing according to official reports.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BAGS 11 ENEMY PLANES

Fierce Air Battle Over Britain

LONDON, July 19.

An air Ministry bulletin reveals over 120 German bombers Messerschmitts were engaged in to-day's two battles off the south-east coast of England.

In first big battle about noon nearly 70 German raiders attempted to bomb a convoy while over 50 raiders attempted to attack a south coast harbour in the second action during afternoon.

Twenty-two German dive-bombers appearing over the English coast attacked ships this afternoon. About 20 high explosive bombs were dropped but not a single ship was hit. Anti-air-

One Enemy Plane Shot Down

LONDON, July 20.

The Air Ministry and Ministry for Home Security in a communique state that enemy aircraft last night dropped bombs in Scotland, south-east and south-west England.

One enemy aircraft was shot down.

No fatal casualties have so far been reported.—Reuter.

FITTING REPLY TO HITLER

British Press On Roosevelt's Resounding Call For Defence Of Civilisation

LONDON, July 20.

President Roosevelt's ringing phrases are applauded in the whole of the London press, both in headlines and editorials.

"The Times" says: The speech will hearten and strengthen those who are fighting for freedom in every part of the world.

The "Daily Express" says: The British people will find their answer to Hitler in President Roosevelt's magnificent words.

The "Daily Mail" says: It is refreshing to turn to President Roosevelt speaking to the world of free men. He knows the United States itself is actively menaced. That is why against precedent and personal desire he is standing for a third term to aid the democracies by all means.

The "News Chronicle" says: In different days such a speech would have been interpreted by the Governments it attacked as a challenge to war.

The dictators are not going to add to their enemies if they can help it but if yesterday's speech is the keynote of the President's campaign, only a rash man would venture to prophesy what America will be saying and doing by November.

The "Daily Telegraph" recalls that Mr. Wendell Willkie and President Roosevelt are at one on the dominating issue of the day.

All peoples who value human liberty, see looming behind, in peril of the countries already assailed, the menace to themselves. They have yet to realise that against this deadly menace neutrality may not be nought.—Reuter.

U. S. Cuts Off Hitler's Speech

LOS ANGELES, July 20.

The United States broadcasting system cut Hitler's address off from 31 Pacific coast stations.

The announcer said, "We feel sure that our listeners will concur that Hitler should not be permitted to use our American facilities to justify his crimes against civilisaion itself".—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashad Vad 2, 1996
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akhar 15, 1359
Parsi : Bahman 20, 1309
Hightide : 0-54; 12-7
Lowtide : 6-42; 19-35
Sunrise : 6h. 12m.
Sunset : 7h. 19m.

INDIAN GYMKHANA (MATUNGA) LTD.
The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above Gymkhana will be held at the South Indian Education Society Buildings, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SINDHIS' MEETING
There will be a general meeting of all Sindhis (Multanis) at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Malharbai Hall in Barbhai Moholla. Seth R. B. Naraindas of Messrs. Pohoomal Bros. will preside.

GOLWALA WATER POLO LEAGUE
The second series of water polo matches, conducted by the Golwala Water Polo League, will be held at the Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY
A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN
The first annual conference of the League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Vanamali Hall, Dadar, under the presidentship of Mr. V. M. Tarkunde. It will be open to the public in general.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE
The annual conference of the League of Radical Congressmen will be held at Vanamali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. V. M. Tarkunde will preside.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION
The Executive Committee meeting of the Union will be held at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the office of the Union.
The annual general meeting of the Union will be held at 5-30 p.m. at R. M. Bhat High School Hall, Poibawdi, Parel.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNION
A meeting of the University Students' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial High School to consider a resolution deleting the clauses of the Managing Committee from the constitution of the Union.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH
The annual meeting of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, Bombay, will be held at the Social Service League Hall, Parel Road, Chinchpokli, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The special general meeting which was to be held on that day, however, is cancelled.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE ON "GOD, THE CREATURE"
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi, V. Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Vijayshankarji will deliver a public lecture on "God, the Creature."

KARNATAK SANGH
Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, there will be programme of singing of "Dasa Padas and Sharana Vachanas" by Mrs. Shakuntalabai Nandavar, B.A. (Hons.), B.T. (of the Wardha Training School, Dharwar) to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH
A special general meeting of the members of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Social Service League Hall, near the Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli, to amend the constitution and the rules for the management of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh to suit the present requirements.

FIRST AID LECTURES FOR A.R.P. AREA MAHIM
Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association a series of 12 lectures on First Aid to the injured will be delivered on every Sunday from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. at Scottish Orphanage, Cadell Road, Mahim, commencing from 21st inst

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' MEETING
A public meeting of the people of the Indian States residing in the City of Bombay will be held at the Grain and Seed Merchants' Association Hall, Kalbadevi, on Monday (July 22) when prominent States peoples' workers are expected to address the meeting.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Flying Deuces" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Johnny Apollo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"North-West Passage" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hitler—Beast of Berlin" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Too Many Husbands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Soubhagya" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

WORK FOR WOMEN

Informal Meeting At Congress House

An informal meeting of prominent women Congress workers of Bombay was held under the auspices of B. P. C. C. at the Congress House on Saturday afternoon to meet Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani.

It is learnt that Mrs. Kripalani presented a draft programme of work for the women in Bombay. It included rural work, service of Harijans, propagation of Khadi, Village industries work, Study circles, Volunteering etc.

The following were present :—

Smtis. Avantikabai Gokhale, Gangaben Patel, Krishna Hatheesingh, Jaishriben Raiji, Kantaben Khandwala, Lilavati Banker, Ratanben Mehta, Kapila Khandwala, Chandraprabha Karanjawala, Khadija Wasi, Shantabai Vengasarkar, Sulochana Modi, Bachuben D. Thakker, Kherrunnisa Brelvi, Violet Alva, Champubai Modak, Vasant Master, Safia Khan.

Those present described their experience in social work and made suggestions. Considerable enthusiasm was shown by them and they generally approved the programme suggested by Mrs. Kripalani.

No definite decision was arrived at and it was decided to convene a representative meeting some time next week.

Bombay League Of Radical Congressmen In Conference

The first annual conference of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen, began its sitting on Saturday evening, in Neptune Building. The Conference was attended by prominent members of the Bombay League. The Conference was presided over by Mr. V. M. Tarkunde, a member of A. I. C. C.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, the General Secretary of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, inaugurated the conference.

The President, in the course of his speech said: "The complete stalemate in our national politics proves the bankruptcy of the Congress leadership. They have repeatedly requested the British Government to recognise our right to complete independence, and when their request goes unheeded, they have no other programme.

The majority of so-called leftists, on the other hand, are still labouring under the illusion of a Satyagrah movement. Satyagrah must end in negotiation, wherein the British Government will necessarily have the last word. There is only one way—the capture of power by the Indian people. The League of Radical Congressmen has shown this way, and has organised a band of sincere workers devoted to this noble ideal."

After the presidential address Mr. Rajaram Panday, the General Secretary of the Bombay League of Radical Congressmen presented the annual report. After that, the conference started the discussion of the war and the League's attitude towards it.

The conference concluded its first day's session at 9-30 p.m.

Three Prajamandal Workers Interned At Rutlam

BOMBAY, July 20.

According to a Rutlam message received here Mr. Jagannath Purohit, brother of Dr. Devisingh, president of the Rutlam Prajamandal, and two others have been interned under the Defence of India Rules in village Sarwad Jamunia. The period of internment is not known.

The President of the Prajamandal and its Secretary, along with other workers who are involved in what is known as the "Rutlam political prisoners conspiracy case," have been committed to stand their trial before the Sessions Court. Mr. M. R. Masani, Barrister, Bombay, it is understood, will appear on behalf of the Prajamandal president and other accused.—United Press.

TRIBUTES TO PROF. KANE'S SCHOLARSHIP

Public Meeting On Completion Of 60 Years

BOMBAY : Saturday.

Tributes to the learning and scholarship of Prof. P. V. Kane, the Sanskritist and Orientalist, were paid at a public meeting held to-night under the auspices of many institutions at the Chikitsaka Samooha, Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, in honour of his 60th birthday.

Sir Sitaram Patkar was in the chair.

Among those who made speeches were Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A.; Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Rao Bahadur Athavle, Coroner Prof. Ezekiel, Mr. N. M. Kale and Prof. M. D. Altekar.

Mrs. Deshmukh requested Prof. Kane to devote the rest of his life to the cause of Hindu women. Mr. Bhopatkar desired that he would take up the codification of Hindu Law, while Prof. Altekar hoped he would be appointed Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University when a vacancy occurred.

Prof. Kane thanked all for the kindness shown to him. He said he had done but little. He asked every one to seize every chance to pursue one's own ideal; and its achievement would then not be far off.

A silver image of Saraswati, a fountain pen set, a Kashmir shawl and a Mahratta Brahmin turban were presented to Mr. Kane, and he was profusely garlanded.

New High Court Judge Of Dhrangdhra

Mr. Chunilal Kalidas Yagnik is appointed High Court Judge of Dhrangdhra State.

He is the first person to receive this high post from the subjects of Dhrangdhra State.

SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAD FREE READING ROOM
The first anniversary of Shreemant Sayajirao Gaikwad Free Reading Room will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in Arya Samaj Hall, Lower Parel opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, under the presidentship of His Worship, the Mayor of the Bombay Municipality, Mathuradas Trikumji and other prominent leaders will deliver their lectures. There will be physical feats and music.

PROHIBITION GUARDS RESIGN

Protest Against Policy Of Government

Following the resignation of the Congress members including the three ex-Ministers, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Mr. M. Y. Nurie and Mr. K. M. Munshi, from the Prohibition Board, a large number of Prohibition Guards, have also tendered their resignations.

It will be remembered that the Congress members of the Propaganda and Volunteer Board, decided to tender their resignations, at an informal meeting held on Saturday last.

This has been followed by the resignation of Prohibition Guards, who number nearly 1,000.

It is understood that practically all of them will tender their resignations in a few days. Mr. V. S. Dongre, the G. O. C. of the Guards will be the last to resign.

LICENCE TO SELL FOREIGN LIQUOR.

In pursuance of the policy announced by the Government in their communique, it is understood, that licences have been given to certain clubs of standing to sell foreign liquor to their members.

It is understood that Government are considering the question of extending similar facilities to certain restaurants also.

CONGRESS PROHIBITION BOARD

It is understood that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will consider the formation of a Prohibition Board at a meeting to be convened on Tuesday next.

The Board is expected to include besides the eight Congress members who have resigned from the Prohibition Propaganda Board, and others from non-Congress parties.

4 FOURTH Great Week!
HEAR HEAVENLY MUSIC & SEE ROMANTIC MELODRAMA!
Associated Productions' Maiden Hit
"ANDHI"
THE TEMPEST
Starring:
P. MULLICK, MOLINA, K. C. DEY
KRISHNA
To-Day at 2, 4-45, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
ALSO SEE WAR NEWS IN HINDI

★The QUEEN of the Hearth and Home
★The QUEEN of the Husband's Heart
★The QUEEN of India's SOCIETY
BAHURANI
India Artists' Great Gift to Picturegoers
★KISHORE SAHU
★ANURADHA
★ROSE
5th Flourishing WEEK
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 10 p.m.
To-morrow and Sunday
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

These competitions are very popular among our readers as they are simple and at the same time have proved themselves to be money-making propositions for some who have been able to secure substantial cash prizes. We, therefore, receive requests from all quarters to repeat these competitions often and we hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet e.g., A-1, D-4, H-8, R-18, Y-25. For convenience and ready reference of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left are those of well-known objects and a list of them is also given below. For the purposes of this competition you have to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks of each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "H" is that of a woman. The total number of marks for "woman" (W-23, O-15, M-13, A-1, N-14) is "66". This figure "66" is given in the block No. 16. We therefore enter "16" (and not 66) against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly illustration "P" is that of a lamp and as it is given in the list of objects, we add up the marks (L-12, A-1, M-13, P-16) which give the total of 42. This figure is shown in block No. 10 so we enter "10" against "P" in the coupon.

In the same manner you may fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before 24th July, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

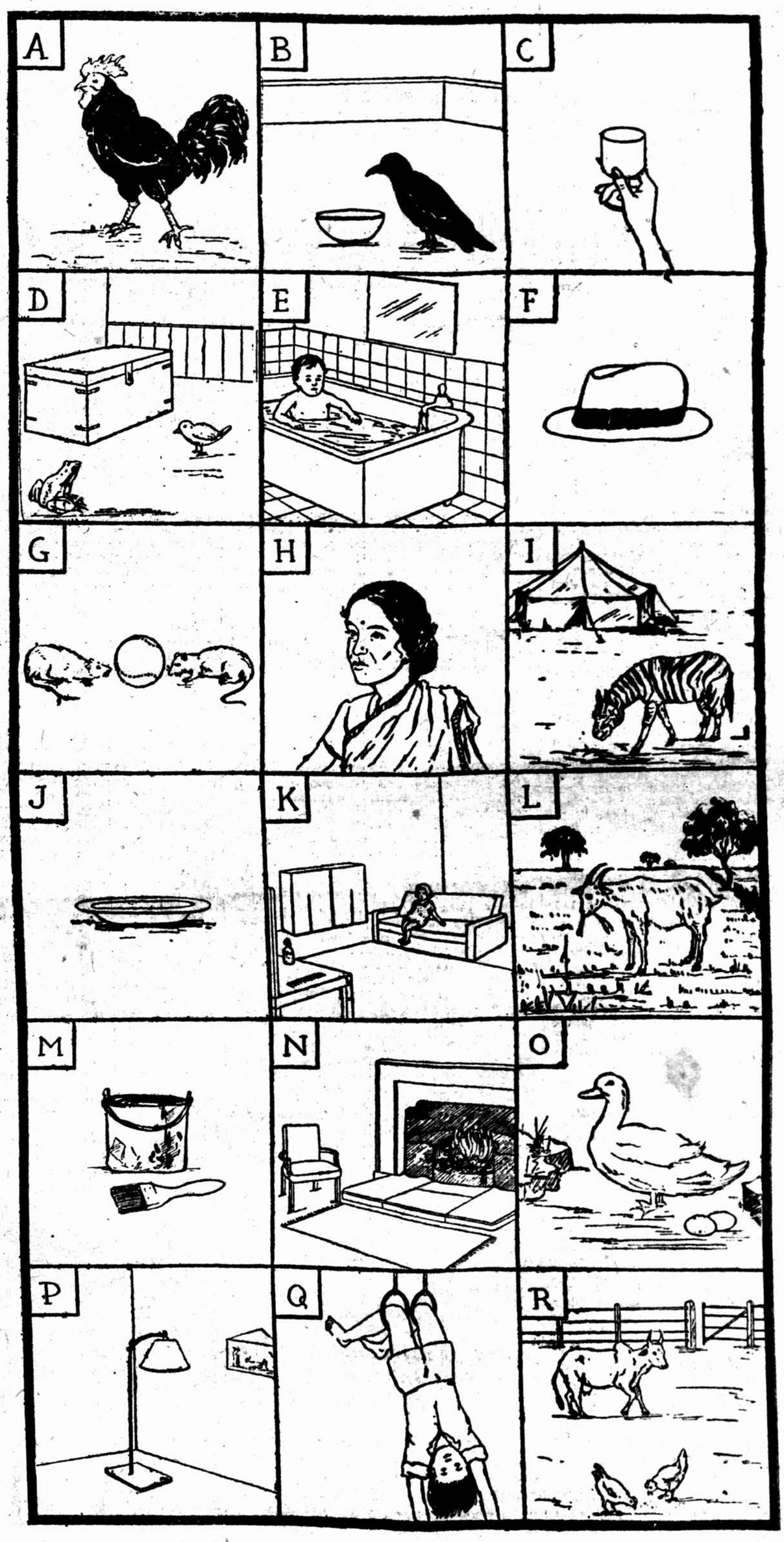
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 24th July, 1940. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF WORDS

BALL	DUCK	HENS
BIRD	EGGS	LAMP
BOWL	FIELD	LEGS
BOX	FIRE	RATS
BRUSH	FROG	RINGS
CHAIR	GATE	SOFA
CHILD	GIRL	TENT
COCK	GLASS	TREES
COMB	GOAT	TUB
COW	HAIR	WATER
CROW	HAND	WOMAN
DISH	HAT	ZEBRA

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 27	2 29	3 32
4 33	5 36	6 38
7 39	8 40	9 41
10 42	11 43	12 46
13 52	14 58	15 59
16 66	17 67	18 68

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co.. Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 24th JULY, 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

21/7/40

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	16
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	10
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

FOOTBALL

Welch League Champions

Y. M. C A. Fail To Mar Unbeaten Record

The Y.M.C.A., as was anticipated, found it an impossible task to beat the Welch Regiment by six clear goals, and thus snatch Senior League honours from the military side. They failed in this, and also failed in checking the unbeaten record of this year's new League Champions. The Welch Regiment went through the Harwood League without acknowledging defeat once.

As the Y.M.C.A. had a faint chance of capturing League honours, and that they were going to do their utmost, attracted a great crowd to the Cooperage. They saw the Welch win by the narrowest margin, a goal, that came from Moore, five minutes from the close. This is no true index of the game as the soldiers were more than full value for their solitary point. The ground was in a slightly better condition on Saturday, though it still remained treacherous. Rain coming 10 minutes from the close aggravated the bad state of the pitch and players found it after this fairly impossible to do the right thing.

THE GAME

The Y.M.C.A. went over from the kick-off, but were sent back immediately. A foul by a defender gave the Welch a free kick outside the penalty area, Richards sent the ball over the bar. The goal kick got the Y.M.C.A. away, a splendid pass created an opening for Butchi, he missed narrowly.

The Soldiers assumed the offensive and Moore wasted a corner in the tenth minute. Lynn in the Y.M.C.A. brought off a save. His interception two minutes later was a fluke, he just got the toe of his boot to a good shot from Hill and deflected the ball out of play. The Welch failed to use two corner awards.

The exchanges for a short time were shared. At the close of this level spell the Y.M.C.A. were unlucky not to take the lead. A corner kick by Murthi was punched out by Rose. Bolan met the ball and smashed in an effort, James was standing on the goal line and the shot rebounded off his shins. The Y.M.C.A. gave the Welch an anxious time for a few minutes. Alexander saw a splendid shot being just tipped over.

The period ended with the Welch attacking.

WELCH SCORE

The Military were the aggressors after the interval and three good movements were failed by the Y.M.C.A. defenders. In the 10th minute the Soldiers deserved the lead, a great shot from Langton crashed against the cross-bar. After this the Y.M.C.A. made the first raid of this period and remained in their opponents' area for a couple of minutes. Alexander wasted a free kick from outside the penalty area by taking the award erratically.

The Welch got down to it again and Thompson held up a fine movement. With 10 minutes to go Jones handled the ball two yards from the top of Soldiers' penalty area. Alexander sent in a good shot, Rose punched the ball clear. The Welch were striving hard and they were awarded five minutes from the close. A corner kick was cleared by Lynn, the ball fell before Moore standing on the fringe of the penalty area. He promptly shot a fast and high shot beat Lynn.

The Soldiers maintained their superiority, but failed to add to their tally.

The teams were:—

WELCH REGIMENT: Rose; James and Brady; Bailey, Evans and Thomas; Moore, Richards, Stone, Hill and Langton.

Y.M.C.A.: Lynn; Almeida and S. Thompson; Humphries, V. Thompson and Jaiyaram; Murti, Alexander, Balan, Butchi and Jesudian.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Cooperage: 4-40 p.m.: South Kanara v. Caltex (Replay); 5-50 p.m.: Young Goans v. B.B. and C.I. Railway.

FOOTBALL PENTANGULAR

The Football Pentangular, decided upon by a Committee drawn from all communities, is creating considerable interest. The Europeans have announced their team and on Saturday the Goans gave a list of the players who will represent them in the contest.

These are:—Fernandes (B.E.S.T.), Dias (Young Goans) and Alvares (Young Goans), Pinto (Young Goans), Telang (B.E.S.T.), and Lewis (Young Goans), H. Rebeira (Young Goans), J. Pereira (St. Francis' Club), Rozario (Young Goans), Caesar (Young Goans) (Young Goans) and J. de Souza (Young Goans).

The Hindus have not yet finally decided upon a side. The following are, however, the probables:—

K. Rao (Y.M.C.A.), Mendon (South Kanara) and Suvarna (South Kanara), Narsu (Y.M.C.A.), Dadu (B.B. and C.I.) and Jayaram (Y.M.C.A.), Shivram (W.I.A.A.), Muni (Georgian Sporting), Balan (Y.M.C.A.), Butchi (Y.M.C.A.) and Dhakuram (W.I.A.A.)

Reserves: Thingalaya (South Kanara), Anchan (South Kanara), Satian (South Kanara), Jagannath (Jagannath Fishermen) and Narayen (Jagannath Fishermen).

The Muslims and The Rest will announce their teams on Tuesday after a couple of trial matches.

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING FOR BOMBAY

The prospects of this year's Rovers' Cup Tournament are rosy as there is going to be a strong outside challenge. On Saturday it was known that the Mohamedan Sporting had decided to enter. This team, as fans know, were the Calcutta League Champions from 1934 to 1938. This year they gained the championship again.

Other prominent challengers are the Bangalore Muslims, the Wiltshire Regiment, the Gunj Union, Ajmer; the Delhi Football Association and Jaipur. Other entries are expected. The best of the local teams are in the tournament.

SECUNDERABAD RACES

Moonshine Wins Raja-Khaja Pershad Cup

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 20.

There was a large attendance when the second day of the Secunderabad Monsoon Races commenced this afternoon in fine weather. There were many surprises and not one favourite in a card of seven events materialised.

Doctor S. K. Pillay, Trainer, scored a double and the Raja Khaja Pershad Cup, the chief event of the day, which was annexed by Moonshine ridden by Shanker Papsuji.

In the fourth race an objection was upheld against Jabbar, ridden by Fazal Rehman in favour of Zafar Pasha with H. McQuade in the saddle.

The following are results:—

HYDERABAD PLATE:—Distance about 7 furlongs.

PRATAP Mrs. B. M. Goculdas 9-9 T. Burn 1
DIMPLES Miss F. J. Mashal's 9-12 C. Addely 2
CROWN PRINCE Major W. M. G. Thompson's 8-11 Shanker Papsuji 3

Tote paid: Rs. 17 for win.

SHOUKATJUNG CUP DIV. II:—Distance about 6 furlongs.

GOOD LUCK D. W. Balfour's 8-12 McQuade 1
GRAND SLAM J. T. Lalvani's 9-4 T. Burn 2
"GALLANT BOY" Khan Saheb Mahomed Oomar's 9-1, F. Rahman 3
Jehangir K. K. Rathod's 7-12 H. McQuade 4

Tote paid: Rs. 19-8 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 13 for places.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB PLATE:—Distance about 6 furlongs.

SCHOOL QUAD M. Ibrahim's 7-2 (cd. 7-3) N. Whiteside 1
MAD HATTER Mrs. L. Brooker's 9-4 R. McQuade 2
MARINA Miss J. F. Mashal's 9-7 C. Addely 3
Stanforth Maharaja Cooch Behar's 8-11 J. O'Neale 4

Tote paid: Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

SHOUKATJUNG CUP DIV. I:—Distance about 6 furlongs.

ZAFAR PASHA N. Rupchand 7-9 H. McQuade 1
JABBAR Immadi 7-13 Fazal Rehman 2
THE PILOT G. A. Jasdanwala 8-3 B. McQuade 3
Saglawifaleh Ahmedhaji Amin 7-12 N. Whiteside 4

Tote paid: Rs. 67-8 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 79 and Rs. 14 for places.

LEWIS PLATE:—Distance about 1 mile.

VALLEY MOUNT J. McQuade 7-11 N. Whiteside 1
LAMBETH WALK Maharaja Rajpipla 7-13 (cd. 8-1) T. Burn 2
SPOT LIGHT Maharaja Rajpipla 8-5 C. Addely 3
Overmill's Khan Saheb Mahomed Omer 8-1 J. O'Neale 4

Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

RAJA KHAJA PERSHAD CUP:—Distance about 1 1/4 miles.

"MOON SHINE" S. H. Mashal 7-6 Shanker Papsuji 1
"TURKEY" H. D. Appoo 8-2 N. Whiteside 2
AMIN AL IRAQ J. T. Lalvani 9-7 T. Burn 3
Majboor Haji Rashid Fadhoo 9-0 S. J. Meekings 4

Tote paid: Rs. 42-8 for win, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

SUEZ PLATE:—Distance about 1 mile.

MAAZAN B. M. Goculdas 8-6 T. Burn 1
NUTCHDATE BEG Messrs. M. R. Agarval and M. T. Kazram 7-11 (cd. 7-12) F. Rehman 2
BRITISH FLAG R. T. Wandekrab 9-4 W. G. Thompson 3
Abdal Al Mosul Mrs. Justice 8-0 J. O'Neale 4

Tote paid: Rs. 48-8 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 43 and Rs. 43 for places.—A. P.

LEAGUE'S CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO MIR MINISTRY

"Ministers Should Seek League's Advice From Time To Time"

KARACHI, July 19.

Conditional support of the Provincial Muslim League will continue to be extended to the Mir Ministry. A decision to this effect was reached by the Council of Sind Provincial Muslim League, after discussions lasting over three days, Sir Abdulla Haroon presiding.

The meeting which was attended by Ministers G. M. Syed, K. B. Khuro and Sheik Abdul Majid, was convened to consider Sir Abdulla Haroon's letter to them, calling upon them to resign their office. After the Ministers had explained their position, the Council held that in view of the situation created by the ex-Premier Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, in the province during his regime, it was necessary that the present arrangement, despite various obstacles in the way, must be continued. The Council, however, stipulated that the Ministers should seek the league's advice from time to time, on matters of policy.

The passage of the resolution was followed by the resignation of Mr. Rashdi, General Secretary who was, however, persuaded to withdraw and prefer an appeal to Mr. Jinnah and get the decision of the Council reversed.

The Council also considered the question of internal security in the Province, and maintained that security through repression without removing the basic causes of crime continued a temporary and ineffective method of putting down crime, and therefore urged upon the Government not to give free hand to its subordinate in districts to adopt repressive measures.—A. P.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS IN SUKKUR, SHIKARPUR AND ROHRI

Cabinet Meets: Proceedings Against Alleged Assailants Of Mr. Pamnani

KARACHI, July 20.

Apprehending breach of the peace on account of the continued strained relations between the Hindus and Muslims and the recent murder at Rohri, the District Magistrate of Sukkur has promulgated an order under Section 144, banning the holding of meetings, processions and assemblage of more than five persons in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Rohri. The order will last for a period of one month.

CABINET MEETS

An emergent meeting of the Cabinet, convened by the Governor, was held this morning, it is understood, to consider the general situation in the province with reference to the growing lawlessness and to formulate exemplary measures to combat it. This morning's meeting was followed by another in the evening.

The Sind Government, in the meantime, have launched extradition proceedings against the alleged assailants of Mr. H. S. Pamnani, who are now reported to be hiding in a forest in the Khairpur State.—A. P.

GERMANY GETTING OIL FROM AMERICA?

NEW YORK, July 19.

According to a Washington message to the "New York Times" shipments of oil and oil products to Spain greatly in excess of last year's exports, have led diplomatic circles to fear that Germany and Italy may be getting vital oil supplies through the blockade by this route.

The message says there is every reason to believe that far more oil is reaching Germany from America since the war started than Hitler has obtained or can hope to obtain from Russia.—Reuter.

Air Activity Over Scotland And Wales

LONDON, July 19.

The Ministry of Home Security announces: "There was some enemy air activity over Scotland and Wales and at one point in south-east England to-day. In a Scottish town a building was demolished and some others were damaged. Some casualties occurred nearly all being injured. Minor casualties occurred when some bombs were dropped in South Wales".—Reuter.

APPEAL TO SPEED-UP ARMS PRODUCTION

LONDON, July 19.

Managements of all firms working for the Government on war production will to-morrow receive an appeal to make the maximum use of skilled labour in the great arms speed-up. Mr. Greenwood, Minister without portfolio explained the object of the drive in a broadcast. He said that the appeal signed by three Ministers, Mr. Alexander, Mr Morrison and Lord Beaverbrook would affect not only ninethousand war production factories but the work people in many thousands of others. The appeal says, we can no longer think of personal profits or the future of a particular firm or industry. We must think of the nation's interest alone".—Reuter.

Netherlands East Indies

CANBARA, July 20.

The Minister for customs, Mr. McLeay announced that from August 22, the Netherlands East Indies would be regarded as a country within the sterling group for the purpose of import control regulations.—Reuter.

Canadians' Defensive Rehearsal In England

LONDON, July 19.

Supported by every device known to modern war, selected units of the first Canadian Division launched in an English village their first defensive rehearsal on a grand scale. Enacting the role of a landing force, the Central Canadian Brigade secured strong footholds at vital points before the defenders, the Eastern Canadian Brigade, established contact. Superior striking power and technique of the defenders eventually prevailed and by nightfall they claimed victory.—Reuter.

Earthquake Shock At Surat

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, July 20.

A slight earthquake shock was felt after last midnight at about 1-15 p.m. which created great sensation amongst sleeping citizens.

Reshuffle Of British Commanders

ALLAN BROOKE REPLACES IRONSIDE IN COMMAND OF HOME FORCES

LONDON, July 20.

General Sir Edmund Ironside is promoted to Field-Marshal.

Viscount Gort is appointed Inspector General of Forces for training. It General Sir Allan Brooke, Commander - in - Chief, Southern Command, is appointed Commander - in - Chief, Home Forces with the acting rank of General in succession to General Sir Edmund Ironside.

Lt. General C. J. E. Auchinleck is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Command in succession to Lt. General Sir Allan Brooke.

It is understood General Sir Edmund Ironside (now Field-Marshal) remains on the active list and will be available for employment either in advisory capacity or in command.

Major General H. R. Alexander, officer to whom Lord Gort handed over command of remaining troops at Dunkirk when he returned to England, is promoted to Lt. General. Lt. General Alexander who is 48 was one of the youngest Major Generals in British Army and already seen active service in three campaigns—the Great War, on North-west Frontier, India and present conflict.—Reuter.

Krishak Proja Party Demands Constituent Assembly

Resolution Outlining Scheme Introduced In Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, July 19.

A proposal that the future constitution of India should be framed by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of adult franchise, evoked a heated discussion in the Bengal Legislative Assembly this evening.

Mr. Maqbul Hossain (Krishak Proja Party in opposition) moved: "This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of Bengal should convey to the Government of India and through them to the British Government, that the future constitution of India should be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise with safeguards for the protection of rights and interests of Muslims to be determined solely by the Muslim Members of such an Assembly, the representatives of other communities or any foreign power having no right to interfere with the decision."

Jalal-Ud-Din Hashemy, another member of the party, moved by way of amendment that in the meantime National Governments be formed in the Centre as well as in the Provinces with responsibility in the Centre, consisting of the representatives of different important political groups in India.

After the debate on the Constituent Assembly resolution has continued for about two hours, the mover on the advice of the leader of his party, wanted leave of the House to withdraw the resolution. But the Coalition Ministerialist Party objected to leave being granted, and the House declined, by a majority of votes, to grant the leave.

The Congress Party next moved closure of the debate. But the closure motion was rejected by 87 to 56 votes, the Coalition Ministerialist Party opposing.

The debate will be continued on the next non-official day when the Chief Minister is expected to participate in it.—A. P.

WAR MEASURES IN AUSTRALIA

Strength Of Home Defence To Be Raised To Quarter Million

SYDNEY, July 20.

Mr. Menzies states that owing to great changes in the European situation, which made impossible to say when divisions of Australian Imperial Force now in Australia are required overseas, there is at present great concentration of troops in camps in Commonwealth.

As a result the strength of the force in Commonwealth would be temporarily limited to 80,000 and recruiting has to be temporarily interrupted at an early date. There are already 77,000 men in camp which is greater than any time during the last war. Australia is now concentrating on raising the strength of the home defence forces to a quarter million. —Reuter.

GOERING THANKS FUEHRER

Honour And Greatness Restored To Reich

LONDON, July 19.

Concluding the meeting at Reichstag Field Marshal Goering paid a tribute to Hitler for restoring to the Reich its honour and greatness and added, "The heroic an unprecedented struggle is now over and another struggle no less heroic is ahead—dependent on whether the appeal to reason made by Fuehrer today will be followed or not".—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

LONDON, July 19.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, the Executive Council and the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council have given 20,000 sterling for the purchase of two fighters for the Colonial Air Squadron.

The Legislative Council of British Guiana unanimously passed a resolution expressing the wish of all the inhabitants to relieve the British Government from giving them financial assistance during the war.—Reuter.

Tony Zale Wins Middle-Weight Championship

SEATTLES, July 20.

Tony Zale, the Indiana Steel Puddler, won the middle-weight championship, according the N.B.A., technically knocking out the holder Alhostak in the thirteenth round.—Reuter.

U. S. Prevents Dictators Getting French Resources

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Although Official information is not available it is reliably reported that Mr. Morgenthau and Sir Frederick Phillips found means for preventing the present French Government—or Germany through the Petain Government—from touching for the benefit of the Totalitarian States, the vast French resources in United States.

It is believed that Mr. Morgenthau specially invited Sir Frederick Phillips here to discuss the question.—Reuter.

TOKIO AND AXIS

Jap. Cabinet Meeting Discusses Question

TOKIO, July 20.

A statement issued by Prince Konoye declares at to-day's Cabinet meeting discussions touched on questions pertaining to disposal of China affair and strengthening of the axis between Japan, Germany and Italy and relation with Britain—Reuter.

Famous Chinese Newspaperman Shot Dead

Outrage In International Settlement

SHANGHAI, July 20.

One of the best known Chinese newspapermen in China Sam Chiang was shot dead this afternoon in a cafe in a main street in International Settlement.

He was the Director of the American Post Merkry Company, publishers of the "Shanghai Evening Post" and Chinese papers "Ta Mei Pao" and "Ta Mei Wan Pao".

Chiang had been threatened with arrest by Nanking Government and was mentioned recently in the black list for pro-Chungking activities.—Reuter.

Italian Aerodromes In Africa Bombed

NAIROBI, July 20.

A communique states: Yesterday our aircraft most successfully bombed Italian aerodrome at Neghelli inflicting heavy damages.

One petrol dump was destroyed and several fires were started in buildings and workshops.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLAN

National Arbitration Tribunal To Deal With Disputes

LONDON, July 19.

A National Arbitration Tribunal has been set up by the Minister of Labour for settlement of trade disputes reported to the Minister and not otherwise settled. The Tribunal consists of five persons under the chairmanship of Justice Gavin Simonds.

The Tribunal is provided for under the Employment and National Arbitration Order which comes into force on July 25 and which prohibits strikes and lockouts unless the dispute has been reported to the Minister and 21 days have elapsed without reference of the dispute by the Minister for settlement in accordance with the order.

The order requires the observance by all employers of terms and conditions of employment not less favourable than "recognised terms and conditions."

The purpose of the order is to ensure as far as possible that trade disputes be settled without interruption of work. Any settlement of a dispute either by agreement or award will be binding on the employers and workers concerned.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA

SAIGON, July 20.

Vice Admiral Decoux took over the Governorship of Indo-China, to which he was appointed by the Petain Government, from General Catroux who had announced his determination to fight on after France's capitulation.—Reuter.

BRITAIN PLANNING TO RETURN TO "LIBERAL" MONETARY POLICIES

WASHINGTON, July 9.

A statement declaring that Britain plans to return to "liberal monetary policies as soon as possible after hostilities cease" was issued to-day jointly by Mr Morgenthau and Sir Frederick Phillips, an Under Secretary of the British Treasury who recently arrived in Washington for discussions with the American treasury. —Reuter.

Rumania Demobilises

No Incidents On Hungarian & Bulgarian Frontiers

BUCHAREST, July 20.

It is officially announced that further units of the Rumanian army will be demobilised. It is understood that this will affect between 1,50,000 and 2,00,000 men.

Reports of incidents on frontiers with Hungary and Bulgaria are officially denied by the War Ministry which states that the Rumanian troops who were sent to these frontiers have now been withdrawn and demobilised to help in the harvest.

PESHAWAR, July 19.

Heat wave in eastern Afghanistan compelled the authorities to suspend road construction work near Helalbad. A dozen cases of heat stroke are reported.—A. P.

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Abyssinia To Recapture Her Freedom

"God's Time Is Now At Hand", Says Haile Selassie

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 20.

Haile Selassie who was reported to have reached Sudan, has cabled the following message to friends in London: "From the moment I left Ethiopia four years ago, following the predatory and cruel onslaught of Italy on my country, I never wavered in my belief that sooner or later, time would come, when the opportunity would present itself for avenging my country. That time is now come.

FIGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM

After declaring war against the Allied Powers, which were then so friendly to myself and country, and have so remained, Italy has set the seal on her own doom, and has provided my people the moment to strike to recapture our country, and establish once more our freedom and independence. I can say without hesitation that already every advantage is being taken of this opportunity, and that like all indigenous population of Africa, we shall fight with utmost tenacity, until wrong has been vanquished and right triumphed, and Abyssinia became once more a free and independent nation.

GOD'S TIME AT HAND

"As for myself, let it be remembered I have not abdicated, and have never renounced my title to my ancient throne. Four years ago I had declared, "if there is justice in this world, and I know there is, then I shall some day, in God's own good time, and when He considers it suitable and fitting, once again sit on the Throne of Solomon". God's time is now at hand".

New Trade Agreement Between Germany And Hungary

BERLIN, July 20.

A new trade agreement between German and Hungary was signed to-day, states the Budapest correspondent of the Official German news agency. It is explained that in view of the general European situation the new agreement will run for one year only, instead of the three-year period which hitherto has been the rule in German-Hungarian trade treaties. —Reuter.

Sequel To Burma Road Closure

Chinese Govt. To Get Supplies From Russia?

LONDON, July 20.

With the closing of the Burma route, which has shut Chungking off from all access to the sea, the Chinese authorities are now taking active steps, to put their country's economy on a new basis. To compensate for the loss of supplies from Western Countries, Government officials are studying the question of obtaining supplies by land from Russia and from Szechwan, China's easternmost province. China's determination to fight on, is reiterated in the Press and by Government officials. The outstanding differences between the Communists and the Government Party, are reliably reported to have been amicably settled.—Reuter.

MR. C. HULL IN HAVANA

HAVANA, July 20.

Mr. Cordell Hull arrived here this morning to attend the Pan-American Conference opening tomorrow. He was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the Cuban people.—Reuter

IMPORTS FROM FRENCH COLONIES PERMITTED

Govt. Modifies General Licence

SIMLA, July 20.

An announcement is made modifying open general licence No. 3 under the import control. Under the modifications Corsica, Tunis, Algeria or the French zone of Morocco are excluded from the original open general licence.

General permission is given under the modified licence to all persons to import from any place in the French colonial empire (including the French possessions in India) other than a place in Corsica, Tunis, Algeria or the French zone of Morocco until further notice any of the goods specified in schedule to the notification, dated May 20, 1940 not being goods previously imported into such place from any other country whether within or without the French empire.—A. P.

HUGE NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR U. S. A.

Seven-Year Scheme Costing 2,000 Million Dollars Yearly

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The "Two Ocean" Navy Bill providing for a vast seven-year programme of naval expansion, to create an Armada capable of greater range and striking power than any other in the world, to enable the United States to meet attacks simultaneously in the Atlantic and the Pacific, if need be a thousand miles from either shore, was signed by President Roosevelt and became law.

By 1947 it is hoped to have a Navy of 701 Warships consisting of 35 Battleships, 20 Aircraft-carriers, 68 Cruisers, 378 Destroyers and 180 Submarines. It is estimated that it will cost about 2,000 million dollars yearly, for the next seven years, to construct the Fleet and maintain the ships already in existence, and about 1,800 million dollars yearly to support it thereafter.—Reuter.

12 Enemy Bombers Lost

Three Dorniers Shot Down Into Sea

LONDON, July 20.

The Air Ministry announces that an enemy sea-plane was shot down in flames early to-day by a Blenheim of the Fighter Command. Soon after dawn, an enemy bomber was brought down by a patrol of Hurricanes. It crashed into the sea. The Air Ministry adds that with two additional bombers shot down by anti-aircraft fire during yesterday's engagements off the south-east coast. The number of enemy losses yesterday was twelve.

Altogether anti-aircraft gunners accounted for three Dorniers yesterday. Dornier bombers were attempting to dive-attack on shipping. Anti-aircraft gunners waited until the bombers were near the bottom of their dive, and then shot them down into the sea. Searchlight crews as well as gunners watched the crashes.—Reuter.

Whereabouts Of Lord Hopetoun

No Cause For Anxiety Regarding His Safety

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 19.

Lady Hopetoun, wife of Lord Hopetoun, son and heir of Lord Linlithgow, is on her way to India with her baby.

It is said, there need be no great fears about the safety of Lord Hopetoun who has been reported missing for a month. The War Office is receiving news of soldiers who were taken prisoners as long as three months ago. I am told that this delay is due to the difficulty in communication in Europe at present.

It might be noted that large numbers of Lord Hopetoun's brother-officers were also taken prisoners at Saint Valeryen-Caux. But no news has yet been received regarding their present whereabouts.

"Dig For Victory" Council

LONDON, July 20.

A national "Dig for Victory" Council is to be formed to secure full use of all available land for food production, as a result of the decision taken at a Conference in London of delegates from local authorities and allotment associations from all over the country.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

IMPRESSIVE ATTACKS ON ENEMY OBJECTIVES

LONDON, July 20.

An Air Ministry Communique announces: Last night our bombers attacked enemy aerodromes and seaplane bases along the coast of North-West Germany and Northern Holland. They bombed aircraft factories at Wismar on the Baltic Coast, at Wensendorf near Hamburg and at Bremen. Oil plants at Bremen and Gelsenkirchen and railway communications in the Ruhr and near the German-Dutch frontier were also attacked.

Our bombers engaged and severely damaged two enemy fighters. During the night, Coastal Command aircraft attacked the Emden Naval Base, and the Port of Harlingen in Holland. Three of our aircraft are missing. Two more enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters to-day making a total of four.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRIMINAL LAW TO BE ENFORCED IN NETHERLANS.

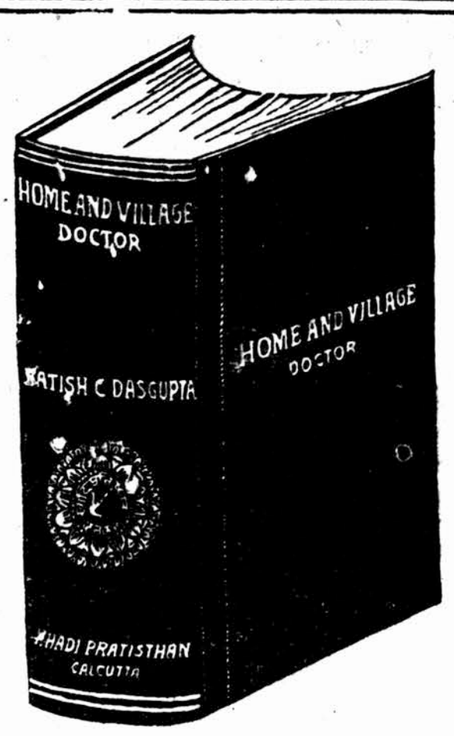
BERLIN, July 20.

The German Criminal Law is to be enforced in the Netherlands, states a German news agency report from the Hague. A decree of the Reich Commission lays down, that seat of justice will be The Hague, and will function to the exclusion of the Dutch Law in the prosecution and sentencing of offenders who are Germans, those who formerly had German Nationality or those who, irrespective of nationality, commit offences against the German Reich, People, the National Socialist Party or a German subject.—Reuter.

RHODESIA'S WAR EFFORT.

LUSEKA, July 20.

A sum of £10,000, collected for Fighter planes, is being cabled immediately to Britain, as the first instalment of war effort from Northern Rhodesia.—Reuter.



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INSPIRED MESSAGE IN SWISS PAPER

Much-Boosted "Blitzkrieg" Imminent?

"England To Be Invaded By 600,000 Men In Hundreds Of Ships"

HITLER BEING MANOEUVRED INTO ATTACK WILLY-NILLY, OR WILL HE CLIMB DOWN?

Reported Split Between Two German Generals

LONDON, July 20.

Commenting on the recent report in a Swiss paper, no doubt emanating from German sources, that Germany has 600,000 troops ready to invade England and hundreds of ships lined up along the French, Dutch, German and Norwegian coasts to take them across, a "Christian Science Monitor" news service broadcast from Boston, U. S. A., says:—

"The British air forces are continually going over Germany and the captured areas. The first thing they would have spotted would have been such an unexpected concentration of vessels which they would have reported at the headquarters and announced as a news long before now. After all you cannot conceal a fleet which has to transport 600,000 men. Not only would the British pilots have discovered them, but they would have been overjoyed at such a nice compact target to bomb. They have been bombing some ports, and it has been stated that they have bombed barges and boats, but nothing like the number suggested by this inspired release.

SPLIT BETWEEN VON BRAUCHITSCH AND GENERAL KEITEL?

"Now take the offical British figures, and we find Germany is losing two planes for every three British civilians killed in bombing. If Germany did start the Blitzkrieg under these conditions, it might not be long before the German air force was shoved down to where it might no longer effectively oppose even a British invasion of Germany. The report to-day that there is a split between General von Brauchitsch who opposes invasion and General Keitel who favours an invasion, shows that the situation is uncertain enough to put these two leading Generals on opposite side of the fence. The risk is too great to take; it may possibly be the turn of tide leading to Germany's ultimate defeat.

"MANOEUVRED INTO ATTTACK"

In view of all this, it is undoubtedly worth the gamble by Herr Hitler to try and get Britain to accept a peace, but if Britain does not fall for this peace offer and continues to fight on, getting stronger all the time—and that is the situation which Herr Hitler must resolutely face—Herr Hitler is manoeuvred into a position where he must attack. Now attack in that state of mind is tantamount to inviting defeat. To go into battle, when everything you have been doing for months has been directed to avoiding that battle, because you feared you might be defeated, is a risky business. So Herr Hitler offers peace, and may have to climb down from the act of trying to invade Britain as things are not going too well for the Nazis".

'WILL ACT AT RIGHT MOMENT'

Interesting in this connection is the broadcast from Rome in Italian last night, which, discussing the question of the invasion on Britain, said: "We do not think that we err in observing that what you might call some degree of impatience in the air, as though the offensive were just a scheduled event in a programmed performance which had been arbitrarily postponed. On this point we had better speak straight from the shoulder. The German High Command should be the best judge in determining the date. It is certainly something which we cannot fix. But our ally has shown more than once her ability to act at the right moment".—Reuter.

MOSCOW RADIO OMITS HITLER

LONDON, July 20.

Moscow radio in the English broadcast this morning made no mention of Hitler's speech.—Reuter.

Hitler Will Watch Reaction In Britain

Nazi Attack 'With All Intensity' To Be Launched On Definite Refusal Of Peace Offer

TOKYO, July 20.

A lull is expected in European fighting during the next few days while Herr Hitler watches the reactions of Britain to his last peace offer made in his Reichstag speech, says the Berlin correspondent of the Domei Agency.

The correspondent continues: "A definite British refusal will launch a German attack on the British Isles with all its intensity. The general sentiment in Germany seems to be for peace terms as follows:—

(1) RETIREMENT OF MR. CHURCHILL AND HIS GROUP FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND REPLACEMENT BY A CABINET CENTRED IN MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND SIR OSWALD MOSLEY.

(2) REDUCTION IN BRITISH ARMAMENTS AND RECOGNITION OF THE GERMAN DOMINATION OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

That Britain will turn down Germany's terms is almost a foregone conclusion," the Domei correspondent concludes.—Reuter.

"ATTEMPT TO BUILD A BRIDGE"

Germans Disappointed At Fuehrer's Speech

BASLE, July 20.

The threatened offensive against England has been postponed to enable a new political action to be tried out, asserts the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten." The correspondent declares Herr Hitler's speech has disappointed the Germans. They were expecting a final ultimatum as a culmination of the nerve war against the British people to create a breach between them and their Government. The writer points out no date is mentioned for the German attack. He regards the speech as an "attempt to build a bridge."

REACTION IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, July 20.

Although there is no official comment hitherto on Herr Hitler's speech, it is seen here as having been necessary owing to the need for Herr Hitler to justify the war to the German people whose morale is badly shaken by the heavy losses of the army and the constant British air-raids, according to the reports reaching here.

DIFFICULTY OF INVADING ENGLAND.

Papers have been emphasising for several days the difficulty of invasion of England. The news of the sinking of the Italian cruiser "Bartolomeo Colleoni" has created a deep impression on the country which is always ready to give a generous welcome to such successes.—Reuter.

GERMAN RAIDERS OVER ENGLAND

LONDON, July 20.

German raiders were active over South-west of England to-day, and a number of bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GERMAN RAIDER SHOT DOWN

LONDON, July 20.

The Air Ministry confirm that a second raider was shot down this morning. It also confirmed that two more enemy aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft guns yesterday.—Reuter.

17 Nazi Planes Raid S. England Harbour

LONDON, July 20.

German bombers to-day attacked ships in a South England harbour. Several bombs were dropped but apparently no ship was hit. It is believed that one raider was shot down by fighters in mid channel. Seventeen German planes participated in the raid—

OCCUPANTS TAGEN PRISONERS

One of the German planes brought down this morning landed in South-eastern England. The four occupants, one of whom was wounded, were taken prisoners.—Reuter.

LABOUR SUCCESS IN BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, July 20.

Doctor H. B. Morgan (Labour) was returned unopposed in Rochdale By-Election, caused by the resignation of Mr. W. T. Kelly (Labour).—Reuter.

ROME ADMITS LOSS OF CRUISER.

ROME:—The loss of the cruiser "Bartolomeo Colleoni" is admitted in Saturday's official communique.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

RESTORE BOMBAY CRICKET TO PRISTINE GLORY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

With the commencement of the Cricket Season, we hear again of the gallant deeds of the batsmen and bowlers on the field. So-and-so has scored an unbeaten century or so-and-so has captured so many wickets for a small number of runs, are the usual headlines in the newspapers. Sometimes we are told the century was faultless and at others with some blemishes, as the case may be. It is also mentioned at times that the bowler was unlucky to miss a few more victims due to faulty fielding or was responsible for a really handsome bag. However long or brief the reports may be —invariably they are brief—they do not give a clear idea or estimate of these achievements. They merely record the bald facts.

CORRECT ESTIMATE

In order to have a proper perspective of these so-called achievements, and judge their merits fully, we must know the details of each case. For a batsman to hit up a century one must know the class of bowling and fielding he was up against. A batsman of the stamp of Vijay Merchant may knock up a century against a weak side without much difficulty. There is no great merit in that. Similarly a class bowler of his calibre may demolish the wickets of a whole side of ordinary batsmen. There is nothing wonderful in this either. On the other hand, a fifty scored against class bowling and tight fielding is worthy of high praise and a small bag of valuable wickets at a cheap price is equally commendable.

UNRESTRICTED FIELD

It is not my intention to underrate the attainments of our batsmen and bowlers. On the other hand, I want to see full value given to them for their deeds. Unfortunately for Bombay, our Clubs and players are not classified in a systematic and methodical manner. It is difficult to say at once who come under the category of first, second or third class. In the friendly matches that we have there is little restriction for a first class player playing in a lower grade match or a third rate player gate-crashing into the upper-grade. Even some of our communal tournaments do not make the positions very clear.

REGULAR SYSTEM

If we had a regular League System on the lines of the English County matches, we would have known our first class teams and players at sight. The others would also have their classes and ranks as a matter of course. It is agreed on all hands that matches played between equals give a proper reflection of the merits and achievements of the parties concerned. The authorities of the Bombay Cricket Association realize this as much as anybody else. But for reasons best known to them they have so far refrained from inaugurating the League in Bombay. Let us hope the day is not far distant when the B.C.A. will make up its mind finally to ring the tournament. It will not only help us to appreciate the doings of all players and teams correctly, but provide the latter with adequate means for improving their own games.

GENUINE TRIAL

A player must play in his own class to know how he is faring. A batsman, when playing against a set of class bowlers and fielders, will have to bring forth all his talents to knock up a handsome total. Similarly a bowler has to use all his skill and craft to dismiss a good batsman cheap. The fielders also have to be on their toes to stop runs and be ready for holding catches. In this manner there is a genuine trial of strength and skill and everybody concerned tries to contribute of his best in the process. The result is that the teams and players improve their games and thereby the standard of play is raised gradually. This is the practice followed everywhere with excellent results and I do not see any reason why Bombay should not adopt it.

HOTCH-POTCH FORMATIONS

At the present moment, there is a regular hotch-potch in the Cricket field of Bombay. Most of the Clubs are formed on a communal or sectarian basis. There are not only Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and European Clubs, but Gowd Saraswats, Pathare Prabhus, Twasta Kasars, Bhatias, Bohras and what nots flourish in abundance. Everybody will admit these do not go to make teams healthy and strong. Communal narrow-mindedness is bound to permeate the whole set of men. Needless to mention, it vitiates the sporting spirit altogether. Therefore, it is necessary to form teams without any restriction to caste or creed. I feel happy to note that the office clubs have been formed on a purely cosmopolitan basis. I expect them to play an important part in the regeneration of Bombay's Cricket.

MERIT HANDICAPPED

There is another evil which is growing out of the communal and unclassified formation of our clubs. Some of the players attach false and exaggerated value to their play with a view to secure representation in the festival matches and others with real merit remain unnoticed and unrecognised. Communal colour gives the former an abiding place in the chief event of Bombay, while it acts as a handicap to the others. Thus promising players miss the encouragement and support which they richly deserve. It will, therefore, be in the best interests of Bombay's Cricket to do away with the communal clubs and tournaments altogether. Then it will be possible for players to shine on merits alone.

CLUBS WITHIN CLUBS

Another thing which strikes any observer in Bombay is the existence of too many clubs. There are clubs within clubs and clubs without a playing pitch or location. I have my grave doubts about the usefulness of these clubs. Either they foster cliquism or cause impediments in the way of "bona fide" institutions. May be, if there were sufficient number of play-grounds in the City, this undesirable feature would not have gained a footing. However, these clubs should not be allowed to grow. I think the evil might be reduced to the minimum, if the League system of play is introduced in Bombay and all clubs and tournaments are registered and affiliated with the Bombay Cricket Association.

HERCULEAN EFFORTS

It would be interesting to know what steps the leading Gymkhanas and Clubs have taken and are going to take in the near future to raise the standard of cricket in this city. There was a time the whole of India used to look up to Bombay for the cream of Indian Cricket. Those days are gone. Now we have to import most of the players from upcountry to whip up public interest during the Pentangular. No doubt Bombay is still the best show-place for the game in India. Only its pride for producing the best Cricketers is gone. Unless the leading Gymkhanas and Clubs make Herculean efforts, the glory is not likely to return to this city.

NO CHANCE FOR PROFESSIONALISM

The introduction of professionalism has been discounted for the time being. The problem of financing it has come in the way. The income from the Pentangular alone cannot support it. There must be a regular source of revenue like the County Cricket in England. Would the League matches pay, if the system were introduced in Bombay? It is very doubtful. Where is the room at the various Gymkhanas to erect stands and try for a regular income. The Brabourne Stadium alone, or the Bombay Gymkhana in addition, cannot furnish the wherewithal to back up professionalism. Still the question deserves serious consideration. It is now fully recognised that unless some players devote their whole energy and attention to the game, it cannot rise to the level obtaining in England and elsewhere.

WHAT ABOUT COACHING

Coaching is another department which needs the special attention of our authorities. Without sound coaching it is not possible to turn out the best type of players. It is satisfactory to note that some of the colleges and schools have recognised this fundamental principle. A few of them have secured the services of our old stars for the purpose. Still there are many who do not bother about the game at all. Some time ago the B. C. A. had chalked out a plan for picking out promising players from the local schools and giving them special coaching. I wonder if anything has been done so far in this matter. Prospective candidates for the Inter-Provincial Tournament were also to be suitably coached. Fortunately, the B. C. A. is now in a sound financial position. It should direct all its attention now to restore to Bombay its premier position in the world of cricket before long. I am sure it will receive the heartiest co-operation from all sides in gaining this end.

Scene on Ashadhi Ekadashi at Chowpatty: Undaunted by the rain a "bhajan" party carries on its programme under an improvised shelter.

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York: July 20.

Previous closing	9.33
To-day's opening	9.31
Difference	—2
To-day's closing	9.30
Difference	—3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940 ..... Rs. 167
Broach April/May 1941 ..... Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool: July 20.

Previous closing 7.04
Market closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 20.

New York cotton was somewhat lower following discouraging Bombay advices. But the subsequent trend was better on some useful buying orders. The trading in October began at 9.31, i. e. 2 points lower than the last closing Prices declined under increased liquidation and hedge selling, but thereafter movements were small. October closed finally at 9.30.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July Old (9.33/33) 9.31/31
October (9.20/20) 9.19/18
March (Unquoted) 8.96/96

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London: July 20.

Castorseeds July/August (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata July/August (£15) £15
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee August (£33) Closed
Lightning August (£30) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 3/16d paid and sellers) Closed
Forward October/December (11 5/8d paid and value) Closed

METALS.

Tin (£265 3/4 buyers; £266 sellers. Barely steady). Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) Closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: July 20.

Previous closing	3.91
To-day's opening	3.91

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: July 20.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: July 20.

T T London on Paris not quoted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: July 20

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 44) dol 43 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 1/8) Un quoted
U S Steel Common (dol 51 5/8) dol 50 1 4
U S Steel Preference (Unquoted)

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: July 20.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: July 20.

Spot (22 5/8d) Closed
Forward (22 1/16d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London: July 20

Gold Bars Fine per Ounce (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: July 20

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) un quoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/4 to 0-4 1/8) 0-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/16
London on Kobe (1-2 3/4 to 1-3 1/4) 1 2 3/8 to 1-2 7/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: July 20.

There was no trading during the night session.

Weather Report

POONA: July 20.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	86	77	0.7	37.2	+2.9
Calcutta	91	81	0.0	15.3	—4.6
Cuttack	91	78	0.8	29.7	+11.9
Ranchi	85	74	0.0	17.8	—1.5
Patna	98	83	0.0	5.9	—9.9
Gorakhpur	98	81	T	7.2	—8.4
Benares	98	80	2.5	10.6	—1.3
Allahabad	96	84	0.0	6.3	....
Cawnpore	97	85	0.0	3.5	—6.2
Lucknow	95	83	0.0	6.5	—5.1
Jhansi	93	80	0.1	11.0	—0.8
Agra	95	83	0.3	2.9	—5.7
Bareilly	94	81	0.2	14.3	+0.7
Dehra Dun	89	73	0.5	23.9	—0.9
Delhi	95	84	0.0	3.3	—5.2
Ambala	95	83	0.0	13.1	+4.5
Ludhiana	94	80	0.3	5.6	—1.4
Lahore	95	80	0.0	4.3	—0.8
Sialkot	96	79	0.0	7.5	.....
Rawalpindi	96	80	0.0	9.1	+2.4
Lyallpur	97	82	0.0	1.3	—1.8
Multan	104	88	0.0	0.1	—1.5
Srinagar	91	68	0.0	3.5	+0.5
Peshawar	102	83	0.0	0.9	—0.2
Fort Sandeman	95	77	0.0	2.9	+1.0
Quetta	94	70	0.1	0.5	.....
Rangoon	90	77	T	36.4	+4.8
Khandwa	91	76	0.5	19.1	+8.3
Jubbulpore	83	76	0.7	18.0	+0.3
Nagpur	88	79	0.8	37.4	+19.2
BOMBAY	82	76	1.1	41.8	+5.4
Ratnagiri	82	76	0.6	44.6	—7.1
Ahmednagar	84	72	T	11.3	+4.0
Poona	77	72	0.2	7.3	—1.9
Sholapur	86	72	0.4	3.7	—3.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	81	73	T	7.3	—1.3
Bangalore	83	67	0.0	4.8	—0.8
Mysore	79	..	0.1	7.4	—0.3
Calicut	82	74	0.6	62.9	+9.2
Madras	98	77	0.4	3.5	—0.7
Shillong	76	66	0.1	17.3	—9.4
Simla	70	60	0.1	16.7	—0.7
Pachmarhi	79	68	0.1	44.9	+20.7
Kodaikanal	65	53	1.0	7.6	+0.2
Colombo	85	76	T	10.2	—1.4
Jacobabad	105	85	0.0	0.1	—0.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	79	0.5	4.6	—0.6
Karachi	93	79	0.2	2.3	—0.2
Jaipur	88	77	T	8.2	+0.6
Ajmer	90	77	0.1	3.8	—3.1
Deesa	90	77	0.2	7.4	—0.4
Rajkot	87	76	0.4	8.9	—2.5
Ahmedabad	88	78	0.1	4.6	—7.0
Bhopal	87	73	0.0	21.9	.....
Akola	89	74	1.3	16.3	+4.5
Amraoti	90	73	1.3	24.3	+11.8
Indore	84	73	0.1	20.4	+8.2
Marmagoa	83	76	0.8	44.8	.....
Malegaon	90	73	0.0	6.1	—1.3
Mussoorie	68	60	7.0	32.4	+12.4
Mahableshwar	64	63	5.4	101.3	—3.9
Baroda	86	77	0.6	9.2	.....
Bahawalpur	102	84	0.0	0.3	—1.4
Belgaum	75	69	1.4	25.3	+7.0
Murree	71	63	0.1	15.7	+4.7
Cherrapunji	70	64	6.5	118.0	—49.1
Bijapur	83	71	0.1	3.8	—0.9
Dalhousie	.....	...	0.0	10.7	—9.0
Khandalla	.....	...	1.2	74.3	.....
Mount Abu	73	67	0.8	6.7	—11.3
Ootacamund	61	53	0.1	14.1	+1.9
Jodhpur	95	79	0.5	2.4	—1.4

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

Monsoon Strong In Sind And Berar

POONA, July 20

Monsoon has been strong in Sind and Berar and active in West Rajputana, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Fairly widespread showers have also occurred in Malabar and local showers in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast; a few falls in Bihar, West Central India, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Baluchistan, South East Madras and Madras Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20-7-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.097 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.3 degrees 2.8 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees 0.0 normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 197 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.05 inches

Total rainfall during the month 11.84 inches

Total rainfall during the year 43.21 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 20-7-40

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SUNNY WEATHER FORECAST FOR WEEK-END

BOMBAY Saturday.

Bright sunny weather dawned on Bombay after two days of gloomy skies. The weather-expert forecasts an enjoyable Sunday.

At the moment the monsoon current has weakened and Bombay is likely to have two sunny days with, of course, light showers as is usual in this season.

The maximum temperature recorded in the Colaba Observatory during the last 24 hours (before 8 a.m.) is 82.3 degrees, 2.8 degrees below the normal and the minimum figure is 76.3 degrees, that is normal.

Bombay has recorded at the Colaba, J.J. Hospital and Matunga gauges 1.05, 1.34, 0.70 inches respectively in the 24 hours at 8 a.m. to-day. The respective total rainfall figures since June 1 are 41.82, 48.70, and 43.40 inches. The Colaba figure is 5.40 inches above normal.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 20

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.91 at New York.

London Spot silver prices advanced 1/8d. at 22 5/8d. and forward quotation was raised 1/8d. at 22 1/16d. There was bear covering and supplies were short. Business was small and the market was idle later on. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/4 London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 59-10-9 and forward parity was Rs. 58-6-9. The local market was quiet with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41 12	0
Ashad		41 11	6

SILVER

Ready		62 1	0
Ashad		61 15	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20

There was considerable selling in the local market to-day and prices recorded a sharp decline. A feeling of nervousness was visible among operators on Japanese cables. The removal of the ban on short sales is also now having depressing effect. In view of European political uncertainty buyers are cautious. It being also the settlement day for monthly options the market was depressed.

In response to unchanged New York advices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 194 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 192/8 and declined to Rs. 189 on general and professional selling. Later on prices steadied at Rs. 190 with scattered covering but the feeling was uneasy.

Thereafter the market fluctuated between Rs. 189 and Rs. 190. Now-a-days the market remains active during the first hour with professional activity and thereafter is left alone to fluctuate narrowly with scattered business. During the last hour there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 186. The market steadied at Rs. 187. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH:—			
July/August	Rs.	167 4	0
April/May		187 4	0
FINE M G OOMRA:—			
July		159 8	0
December/January		164 8	0
F G M G BENGAL:—			
July		128 4	0
December/January		133 4	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 19

Broach J/A highest 176 lowest 171 1/2 closing 173 1/2

Broach A/M highest 197 lowest 192 1/2 closing 194

Oomra July highest 167 lowest 163 closing 164 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 173 1/2 lowest 169 1/2 closing 171

Bengal July highest 135 lowest 131 closing 133 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 140 1/2 lowest 137 closing 138 3/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 337 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 219 penny points at exchange 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 134 cent points at exchange 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 19

UPPERS:—	
Spot	11.39—2
July	10.95—2
October	10.51—2
November	10.41—2
January	10.21—2
March	10.01—2
May	9.94—2
GIZA:—	
Spot	10.80—2
July	10.34—3
October	10.12—3
November	10.12—3
January	9.95—3
March	9.80—3
May	9.72—3

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 20

A further setback in the prices of Steel shares was noted to-day on the Exchange. Tata Deferreds opened at 1785 and at one time stood at 1765, improving towards the end to 1777-8 to close finally at 1770. The Ordinaries opened at 341 and after declining to 339 were better at 340-8, eventually finishing at 340. Bombay Dyeings also eased down to 890, while Indian Irons were quoted at 25-12.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1807-8) 1785 1775 1780 1775 1777-8 1765 1777-8 1770

Tata Ordinaries (344/8) 341 339 340-8 340

Tata Ordinary 340, Tata Deferred 1770; Indian Iron 25/12; Bombay Dyeing 890; Century 252/8; Central India 245; Kohinoor 344/6; Associated Cement 112/4; Bombay Burma 517/8; Scindia Steam 19/12; Tata Hydro 160; Reserve Bank 102; Imperial Bank F P 1472/8; Central Bank 35/12· Bank of India 134/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 88

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 20

B. C. RATES —
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 20th January

LONDON:
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 20th January
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 20th January
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Banks buying D D 328

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 83 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 77 3/4 nominal

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 24 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 20th inst
Shanghai London 0/4 1/8 20th inst.
New York London 3.91 19th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 19th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 19th inst.
London Switzerland 17 70/80 19th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 19th inst.
London Japan 1/2 7/8 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 18th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 5/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 15/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 19th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 19

3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1960/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	98 3/4
0 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	110 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary 3/4	1/2

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Figure Words Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Figure Words Competition 21/7/40	
A	
B	
C	
D	
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P	10
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Figure Words Competition 21/7/40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and add ress in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Sjt. Durlabhji Khetani, President, Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY Chachaji & The All India Children's Association

That's My Dear Little Brother—That's He!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went to Ghatkopar on Sunday, July 7, to meet their brethren of the branch of that place. The party left Khar at about 8-30 in the morning and arrived at Ghatkopar at about 9-30 a. m.

We had been on an outing after a pretty long time and the children who joined us were not very many; so, naturally, we enjoyed a great deal. We had to change from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. line to the G. I. P. Rly. line at Dadar. It was fun, fun all the time in the train.

Every one of the party had brought with herself or himself something to eat. On arriving at Ghatkopar all opened their eatables and had a good fill. We exchanged our puris, vegetables, etc. with double bread, pickles, etc., among ourselves.

Roaming About In Beautiful Nature

After finishing the food, we went to meet Syt. Durlabhjibhai Khetani, President of the Ghatkopar Bakan-ji-Bari. From there we went to the outskirts of the place. It was pleasant to roam about in the surroundings of beautiful nature. And luckily there was no rain.

Then we returned to our headquarters. In the meanwhile boys and girls of Ghatkopar had also collected there. We went through a nice programme of songs, dances, stories, etc. All children and also some of the elders did their best.

As this programme was going on, the elderly children of Ghatkopar were busy cooking: you should have seen them—one bringing a pot from here, another bringing water from there, and so on. They had prepared delicious 'bajias' and also made preparations for tea.

* * * *

It Was A Joy To See Children Serve

When the entertainment programme was over, we sat down to eat what our Ghatkopar hosts had taken the trouble to prepare. And surely I cannot find words to praise them for all that they did. They made us eat and eat. I was literally tired of eating, and so perhaps was everyone of our party.

All of a sudden, then, turned up Syt. Durlabhjibhai. He began to force each one of us to eat still more. He made every one laugh to his heart's content. We could not refuse him, so we ate a little more and then took our tea. Then we had a talk, after which we returned to our places.

The joy of going on an outing was all right, but greater joy was to see children exerting so much and trying to serve us and be useful to us in every possible way. We offer our thanks to them and also to the President and Messrs. Ratilal and Jayantilal and other sisters and brothers who treated us with love and kindness. We now look forward to their visiting us and hope they will organise a trip to Khar soon.

* * * *

New Committees Of Bombay Balkan-ji-Baris

At the last meeting of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari workers, the following new committees were elected for the ensuing year:—

Bombay Provincial Executive Committee:

1. President, Syt. B. G. Kher; 2. Vice-President, Syt. Dhirajlal

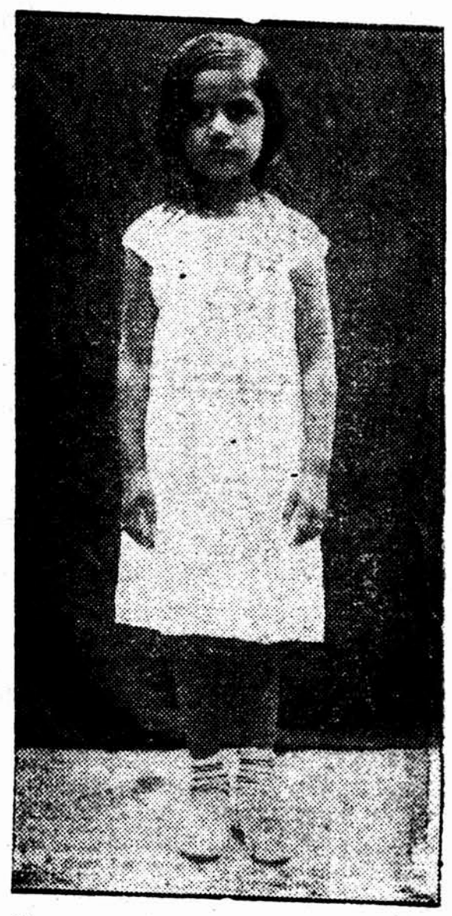
(Continued on Page 31)

PUSHPA–THE CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

is the best English Monthly For Boys and Girls

Send for a Specimen Copy, enclosing 3 As. Stamps Manager, Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls visited their Ghatkopar brethren on Sunday, the 7th instant. They passed the whole day there and had a very happy time together.



Sweet Child!—Why Have You Made Your Face So?

A Page For Women

Woman With Ideals Would Be Mismatched With Money And Mate

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine: Are identity of ideals necessary to a happy marriage? I am enormously attracted to a good looking man who wants to marry me. But I come of a family where the men have always been more interested in ideals than in material gain..... and this man I am thinking of marrying, is just the opposite. He is concerned mostly with making money....and always speaks of the time when we will be rich and able to do pretty much as we wish.

He is not interested in benefitting anybody but ourselves....and talks about it constantly Sometimes I wish he cared about doing things for other people. My father died when he was an old man of seventy-five but up to almost his last day, he was interested in politics, current affairs, other people's problems, ideas and ideals. He could always get out of himself by talking about such things....and by interesting himself in any civic matters. This man I write of.....is bored with all the things that meant so much in our home. Ever since I can remember, our house was a gathering place for the brightest men and women in the city. Their scintillating wits pervaded my childhood. Will I be able to attract such people with the kind of man I plan to marry? What can I expect of this alliance? Please tell me.

SLIGHTLY DUBIOUS.

* * * *

IDEALS OPPOSED

My dear girl. If you were sixteen or even twenty, I could understand your hesitation. But from your letter I gather you are at least twenty-six or more.... and the path you must choose must certainly be as self evident to you as it is to me. You MUST NOT MARRY this man. For if you do, you will have little except humiliation and heartbreak from him.

Don't allow him to delude you with his promises of future grandeur. The person who tries to build success upon a programme of money making and nothing else, rarely succeeds, even in that ....unless he is a maker of counterfeit.

Shrimati Mangala L. Jan , who has won the Majhe-Ramayan Sociology Prize as a successful candidate in the G. A. examination of the Indian Women's University.

Your hero is as definitely a counterfeiter as any seller of green paper. He thinks of the result rather than of the cause ....and nothing good or true or successful (in a lasting sense ever came of that.) Your marriage would have to fail....first, because your ideals are diametrically opposed....second, because his premise is absolutely false and doomed at the start....third, because he thinks success is only in taking, whereas it comes much more evenly from giving.

LIVE IN DIFFERENT WORLDS

Your father believed that one must give in order to get....he apparently believed in the watchword of service....and because of his gentle, although worldly nature, he attracted the best elements and the finest minds to your home. Your fiance' is a kind of moral thief, willing to swap shoddy for good value.... and expects to profit thereby.

I think you are being swayed almost entirely by the physical attraction he holds for you. Forget it. He is entirely unworthy of your interest and love. He is merely a Kiss in the Dark....but never anything to tie to.

Apparently he lacks the background of idealism....and what is more, he doesn't even have a notion of what the world means. In marriage, a woman must respect a man to be happy with him. You could only have contempt for the kind of man you describe and twice as much contempt for yourself. Close your door to him....for marrying him would either kill you spiritually or degrade you to his level.

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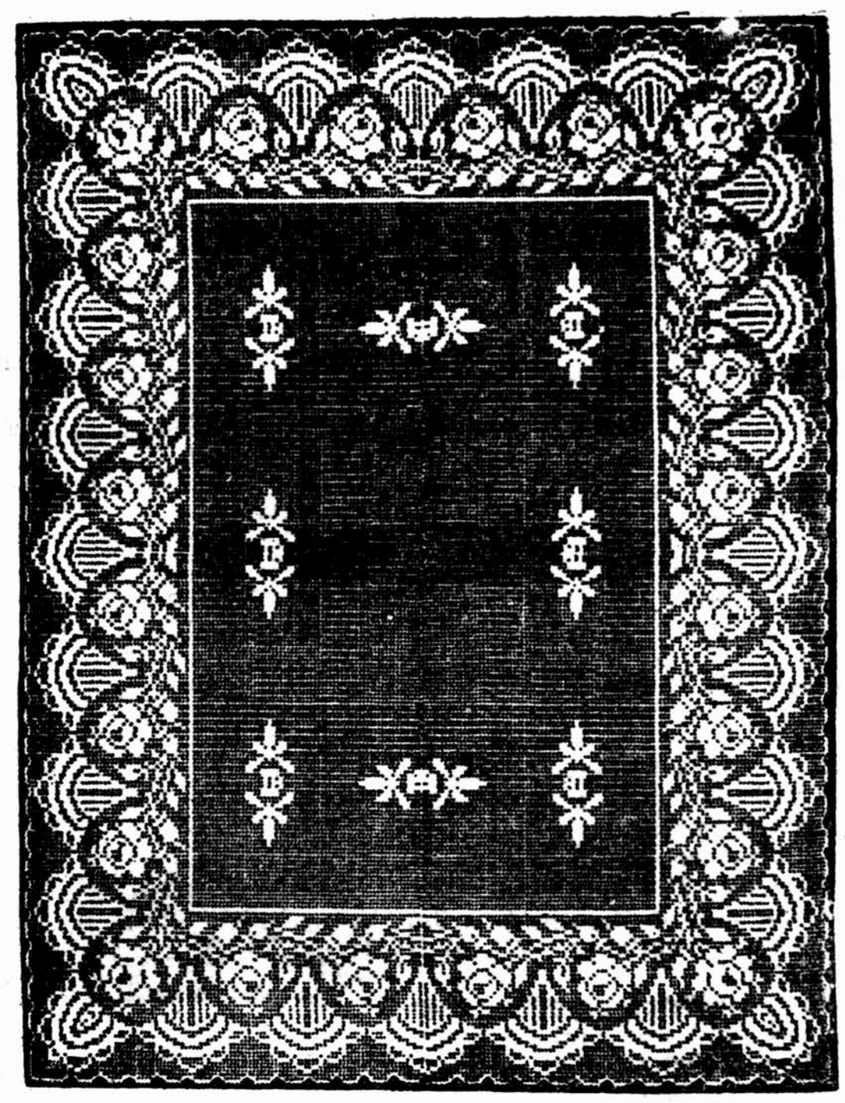
FILET LUNCHEON CLOTH



Here is your chance to make a lovely filed crochet luncheon cloth for your table. It can easily be made larger by using heavier crochet cotton. The unusual design is fascinating—breathtaking! You'll enjoy every stitch of the 45 by 55 inch cloth.

Freckles

Secretly and Quickly Removed!

La Crema Bella Aurora bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 49 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic worth.

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Recent military operations in Waziristan lasting over several weeks have concluded. Photograph shows animals being loaded on to lorries before a column leaves camp.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

STAMP FOR WYOMING STATEHOOD

By MURIEL NISSEN

The State of Wyoming was to observe its fiftieth anniversary of admission to the Union on July 10th, and local festivities were to be enhanced by the release of a special commemorative stamp on that date.

The design of the Wyoming stamp is a reproduction of the State seal, the principal motif of which is a reproduction of the "Victory of Louvre" statue. The figure in this piece of sculpture is a draped feminine from holding in her right hand a staff from which floats a banner bearing the words "Equal Rights", recalling the fact that Wyoming was the first state in the Union to grant suffrage to women. Pillars at each side of the central figure are banded with the inscriptions "Livestock" and "Grain" at the left; "Mines" and "Oil" to the right, indicative of four of the State's major industries. Also representing these industries are a rancher at the left, and a miner with a pick in his hand at the right. Below the wording "U.S. Postage" at the top, is the commemorative inscription in a curved pane, "State of Wyoming, 50th Anniversary". Across the bottom are the dates "1890-1940" and the denomination. The stamp is arranged vertically.

New Pan-American Issues

Commemorative sets in honour of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Pan-American Union are being released at a rapid rate, all of those received so far being well deserving of high philatelic honours, for their colourful and patriotic aspect as well as general artistic appearance. The sight of twenty-one flags of as many different nations massed together is a sight to dwell upon, with the mind as well as the eye, considering the low ebb at which international fellowship is to-day.

Bolivia has released the first stamp in the promised series. It features the flags of the twenty-one nations in the Pan-American Union arranged alphabetically in an arched panel. The flags appear in their natural colours against a background of black, red-orange and blue. Below the emblems is the inscription "50th Aniversario de la Union Panamericana" and the dates, "1890" "1940". The stamp has a value of 9 volivianos.

Brazil contributes a 400 reis stamp in light blue with medallion portraits of President Roosevelt and President Bargas against a map of the Americas. The inscription at the lower left reads "Uniao Pan-Americana 1890-1940".

Argentina's Pan-American stamp has a value of 15 centavos and is printed in light blue. It pictures a map of the Americas framed in an oval wreath.

National Fete Celebrated

The National Exposition of Switzerland for 1940 has been commemorated by a set of four semi-postal stamps to raise funds for the Red Cross and the National Fund. The inscription designating the charities to be benefited by the stamp sale appears in French on the 30 centimes plus 100c blue and black, in Italian on the 10c plus 5c orange and black, and in German on the 5c plus 5c green and black, and 20c plus 5c red and black. The Red Cross symbol appears in the lower right corner of each stamp.

The designs are reproductions of patriotic Swiss monuments. The 5c plus 5c features the monument erected to commemorate the Battle of Sempach in 1386. "Giornico 1478" is the description of the design on the 10c plus 5c which marks the defeat of Charles, Duke of Burgundy in that year. The Peace of Basel which marked the defeat of another attempt of the Austrians to place the Swiss Cantons under their rule is commemorated on the 20c plus 5c. The statue of a modern soldier appears on the 30c plus 10c inscribed "1914 Les Rangiers 1918", honouring the World War soldiers who guarded the Swiss border.

Berlin Philatelic Exhibition

A single stamp with a value of 24 pennige plus 76pf. was issued to commemorate the National Stamp Exhibition held in Berlin from March 28th through the 31st. The adhesive pictures the Hall of Honour in Reich Chancellory.

Mother's Day Stamp

A stamp set in honour of Mother's Day was issued by the Dominican Republic on May 26th. In value of 1 centavo green, 2c red, 3c purple and 7c blue, the stamps feature the likeness of Julia Molinay Trujillo, mother of former president Trujillo.

Issue From Travancore

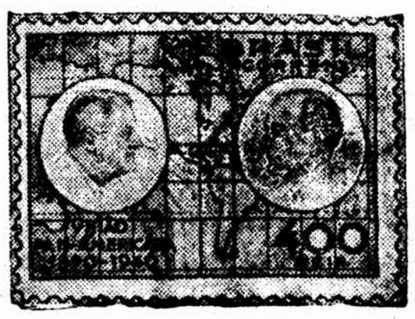
A new postage series was recently released by the Indian State of Travancore. Values, colours and designs are: 1 chuckram green, view of river, 1½ch red, portrait; 4ch brown, temple; 7ch blue, coastal scene.

Albanian Postage Dues

Albania has released a set of five postage dues, featuring the new coat-of-arms, which includes the Italian Crown and Eagle. Bearing the inscription "Takse" (Due) the stamps appear in the following denominations and colours: 4 quind orange, 10q violet, 20q brown, 30q. blue and 50q rose-red.

Stamp Teasers

1. The picture of a coffee bush appears on what stamp?
2. A river scene showing a timber raft may be found on what postage paper?



3. What triangular stamp pictures sea birds?
4. What stamp series carries the picture of a locomotive as an overprint?
5. A boatland of fugitives leaving their native land is shown where, postally?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The 'Turul" is the mythological bird of the Magyars, and has been used on postage paper of the magyar people, including stamp issues from Hungary and Jugoslavia.
2. A French stamp of 1937 depicts a tug-of-war on a beach.
3. A blacksmith appears on a Mexican adhesive of 1938.
4. Papua, in 1933, released a stamp bearing a boar's tusk as part of its design.
5. The Osmania Jubilee Hall in the feudatory state of Hyderabad in India appears on a stamp issued by that country in 1937.

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A MODERN ENGINEER'S UTOPIA

(Continued From Page 4)

and dignity. "Our controls," says Mr. Teague, represent our mastery over our tools, enabling us to use them with precision and direct them to exactly defined results. They are the skill of a new craftsmanship." Three dimensions in a familiar motor car are held within "tolerances" of two ten-thousandths of an inch. Machine parts can be automatically sorted for variations of a millionth of an inch. New alloys, plastics, chemicals, release us from the slavery of old materials.

New Art Of Design

A new art of design, though resting on ancient and unchanging principles, must come out of this liberation. We will do new things because we can do them, even in spite of the fact that some of us may not consciously want to do them. Our situation is comparable with that of the ancients when they first used bronze or iron. We start fresh. In time we may develop the graces of ornamentation, but we cannot take over the refinements that went with earlier materials and methods. We are, in short, according to Mr. Teague modern "primitives" "We are," he goes on, "growing not only content but enthusiastic in our acceptance of stark functional simplicity; we are not only ceasing to hanker after the elaborate gracilities of other days but are actually resenting them as fussy intrusions when—as they too often do—they still appear in our products. We get a kind of athletic thrill from the stripped, hard, trim, but beautifully appropriate forms in which our countless mechanical products are presenting themselves, and from the tightly integrated relationships we can create within these forms."

In times past the boundaries between the craftsman and the artist were never fixed. Da Vinci, Cellini, perhaps the builders of the Parthenon, were both artists and craftsmen. We may be returning to the same fusion, through it will be on a different plane. But we return, if Mr. Teague's argument is followed, by a hard route in which the individual whim, and to some extent the separate personality, disappears. The modern designer's work (though Mr. Teague, one notices, does sign his book) "tends toward anonymity because his ideal leaves no scope for individual digressions." One wonders about this statement. Is it a reflection, on a thoughtful and generous level, of the suppression of individuality in the autocratic States? To turn the question round, is there something in modern machinery that strikes at the extravagances and eccentricities that in some ages so greatly enrich human society?

Certainly Mr. Teague glows with a warm enthusiasm for human happiness and flames with impatience because the means at hand have been so poorly and tardily used to promote it. "All the time," he has faith to believe, "while leaders shriek and bombs fall, the builders are at work. The vision of a rebuilt world grows clearer to more men, and the step-by-step progress toward it does not falter." And again: "The problem of design is the creation of an environment in which men can live with health, interest, good-will, urbanity and dignity." He doesn't think the politicians will achieve this admirable goal, nor is he quite clear as to just how the designers are to do it. Except in figures of speech a designer is a man who works for pay, either from a government or from a private employer. Perhaps he can decentralize our industries. Perhaps he can build public houses so clean and fit that no one will consent to live in a private house that is sunless, cluttered and inconvenient. But the great problem of making full use of productive power without the tyranny of State socialism or the anarchy of unrestrained competition is not tackled in this book.

There is no doubt that the reader's imagination will be stirred, and that he will become aware that behind the new profession of design which may deal with anything from a teacup to an ocean liner, there is stirring a breath-taking dream. He will have to undergo some mental sweating to get at all that Mr. Teague has to say, but it will be worth it. He will be helped by the generous supplement of 128 photographs, in which the principles of structure, line, mass and rhythm, ancient, medieval, modern and to come, are handsomely illustrated.

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EDUCATION—AND AFTER

Moscow Art Theatre, Moskvin himself has invited me."

Budding Aviators

Aviation is the field which stirs the youngest most. The interest in flying has grown particularly since aviators like Paulina Osipenko gave talks on their record-breaking flights. This attraction was vividly expressed by Mara, healthy young girl, who is convinced that aviation is the most advanced branch of technology and affords a wide range of knowledge.

Many Soviet school-children build kites and models of gliders and planes in their modelling circles. Frequently, these models are exact copies on a reduced scale of the latest aircraft. The members of these circles are all firmly convinced that either the joystick or the drawing board of the aircraft designer awaits them.

Anatole, who was 18 years old, had a passion for Jules Verne and then H. G. Wells. He even arranged a debate at school on the question of whether a man could become invisible.

Once every year schools arrange meetings between former pupils who are now studying at colleges and the present budding college students. The future specialists tell their young comrades at these gatherings about the fascinating secrets of science and technology and enthusiastically describe their particular field.

Would-Be Surgeon

The would-be surgeon had learnt from an authoritative Professor who had delivered a lecture at the school during the International Cancer Week that cancer has the third highest mortality throughout the world. Alexander came to the conclusion that in his hands the surgeon's knife would render great services to humanity. A Red Cross circle was organised in the school by another pupil Vera, who is convinced that nothing in life could be more noble than to alleviate the sufferings of sick people and to work upon the problem of longevity.

"I am enchanted by Mayakovski's poetry," Sara told me. "I keep a diary and write verses."

"It does not follow, however, that I am a future poet. I look upon poetry as the highest form of aesthetic delight, but it is not given to me to be a Pushkin or a Mayakovski. I would rather be good historian than a mediocre poet."

Future Geologist

Among these pupils are also future oceanographers, hydrologists, teachers and engineers. Nadya speaks with enthusiasm about her future geological inves-

(Continued From Page 5)

Papanin, the Hero of the North Pole, being received by school children. Such occasions arouse the spirit of adventure among the youth.

Students of Botany are attached to big gardens where they get practical education.

tigation and travels through unexplored regions.

"As a future geologist", Natasha says, "I shall exert every effort in search of the untold wealth hidden in the earth. If now, when only one-third of our country has been geologically explored, it already occupies first place in the world for iron, oil and manganese, how much wealthier will it be after we had studied the other two-thirds."

Nadya expressed her firm intention of becoming a sea-captain, an idea evoked by the story of Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Papanin about his North Pole Expedition. She dreamt of the much unexplored land beyond the Polar circle.

"Besides it is high time to transform the Northern Sea Route into a normally functioning waterway." She was convinced that she would be able to do something in that line.

Work Of Revolution

Almost one half of the population of USSR are born after 1917. There is no country where the urge towards study is so great as in the Soviet Union; there is no country where youth are offered such wide opportunities for study and work as in the Soviet Union. To-day there are 35 million children learning in the Soviet schools. In old Russia there were only 90 schools for higher education, only 233 technical schools. The higher education was the privilege of the monied class.

The October Revolution opened the doors of the high schools and colleges to the poor. In 1936-37 there were 700 colleges attended by 542,000 young people. There are 2,861 technical schools with 769,000 students. The State provides free instruction, accommodation in students' community houses and in round figures 2 milliard roubles in grants.

"A school for every person and every person in school" is the slogan in USSR. The aim of the schools is to enable the rising generation to take its rightful place in the new society that is forming.

Link-Up System

"Every factory, mill and electric station," said Lenin, "should be a place of education." To this end each school is linked up with some enterprise which acts as its patron. The further one goes up the educational ladder, the closer the tie-up with the industry. The whole training of specialists is in the hands of the Commissariats who will later employ them. The Commissariat of Health educates its physicians and nurses; Heavy Industry runs 115 institutes for the training of engineers and electricians; agriculture, 56 schools for agronomists; timber trains its foresters, finance its bankers.

Still more to the point, these specialists are being trained at the places where the actual work is being done. Why build an electric laboratory in Moscow when there is such a big one already operating on the dam by the Dnieper? Nearby such power-plants the new institutes are now being located. So they are close to the hospitals, the farms and the forests. In this way theory goes hand in hand with practice. Periods of study alternate with actual work in the field. What the student learns out of books to-day, he may test out in a hospital or a blast-furnace tomorrow. Instead of being abrupt, the transition from academic life into the work-a-day world is gradual and easy.

Vital Difference

"In what does the difference lie? I asked a girl graduate of the University of Moscow, who for a few years had investigated colleges abroad in America?

"Ours", she replied, "seem to have a clearer idea of what it is all about. They are more sure of what it is they want to learn, and what they are going to do when they learn it. They are more interested, animated, eager, aware, more full of life and living. And while we are more serious about life than your young people, at the same time, we are less worried. We are more serious for lot of reasons, one of these is that we get our stipends from the State, and we feel that it is our duty to make every day and moment count. We are less worried because instead of hunting for a job after graduating, we know there are two, three or dozen jobs hunting for us. We are needed."

Right To Education

Pointing out that the emphasis on industrialization is apt to give wrong impression of the educational aim, Beatric King in "Changing Man" observes, "Right through Soviet education runs the refrain of the development of the whole human being. That means development, emotional, artistic, social—in a word, cultural as well as technical. Just as in our schools, if the curriculum does not allow much time for the arts, then, said the Soviet educationists, it must be supplemented out of school. This is being done with a fervour and enthusiasm, and on a scale, that must be unique in the world. There is a passionate belief that every child must be provided with beauty, with the opportunities, for creative self-expression through every known form of activity."

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to education," states article 121 of the Soviet Constitution. "This right is ensured by universal compulsory elementary education, by the fact that education, including higher (university) education is free of charge; by the system of State scholarships for the overwhelming majority of students in the higher schools, by instruction in schools being conducted in the native language, and by the organisation of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the toilers in the factories, State farms, machine and tractor stations and collective farms."

As defined by the Webbs, Soviet education is "devoted to the end of fitting everyone for life in the service of the community, the whole system to be, in principle, free, secular, and universally obligatory."

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PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Hidden Animals

THE monk eyed our scattered party closely, and tried to be arrogant, but keeping cool I only scowled at him.

"After all," I said, "you do get visitors here to view the scene of that ancient combat."

This little story contains the names of seven animals where you might not suspect them. Can you find them?

Answer: Monkey; cat; bear; ant; cow; owl; bat.

Betty and the Birds

TEACHER sent Betty to the blackboard, telling her to do what she likes to do best. What is Betty's preference? Do you know the names of the birds pictured in this drawing? They represent the clues.

Take your pencil, and draw connecting lines from dot to dot, in the boxes below the blackboard, completing one box at a time. Each box contains the letters of the name of a bird. The number beside each bird indicates the position of its respective box. For instance, the bird indicated with number 4 is represented by the box that is fourth from the left. Starting with any bird you choose, spell out the complete name of it by drawing connecting lines from dot to dot until a single large letter appears. In two instances, it is necessary to use the same dot. When the names of the birds are properly spelled, five large letters will have appeared. These combined letters spell out what Betty likes to do best.

From the Cook Book

ONLY Eliza knew what the cryptic entries in her cook book meant. This, for instance, was one of her lists: TUNE; BITTER; SAGE; TIDES; FOULS.

You can find out what she really meant by exchanging one letter in each word for another, and, except in one case, re-arranging the letters. The five letters added in place of those taken out will spell the name of another ingredient necessary for her recipe. Can you name all the ingredients?

Answer: SUET; BUTTER; EGGS; DATES; FLOUR; *SUGAR.*

7 MINUTE POSER

WHAT is this, a card trick? Worse yet. It is a new poser by Dorothy. She has arranged her cards in two rows, one with five stacks and one with eight stacks. The stacks in the same row contain the same number of cards. The eight stacks of the second row have 125 more cards than the five stacks of the first row. Dorothy transfers three cards from each stack of the second row to each stack of the first row. Then she transfers two cards from each stack of the first row to each stack of the second row. This makes the number of cards the same in all the stacks.

Can you figure out how many cards Dorothy has, altogether?

Poetic Pamela Shovels the Snow

YOU won't have to walk through the snow if you go to work past Pamela's house. The little girl was up early this morning to clear the walk and indulge in free verse.

"For once our street is spotless clean,
*While trees white ****** display.*
But ugly grays will mar the scene,
*When I take the **** away.*
*One would have ***** last night was clear;*
The snow flakes made no sound.
*But, ***, behold, where'er you look,*
A white sheet's on the ground.
A summer shower keeps you awake
*By drumming ** the pane,*
But in the morning, you don't have
To shovel off the rain."

Delete one letter from the largest of the missing words and transpose the other letters to get the second largest word and so on.

Name the Year

I AM a certain year, which, no doubt you can remember: Subtract one from my second figure and it will be twice my fourth figure; add one to my third, and you will get my last. My third figure is only one third of my second, but *three* times my first. Can you name me?

Answer: 1934.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

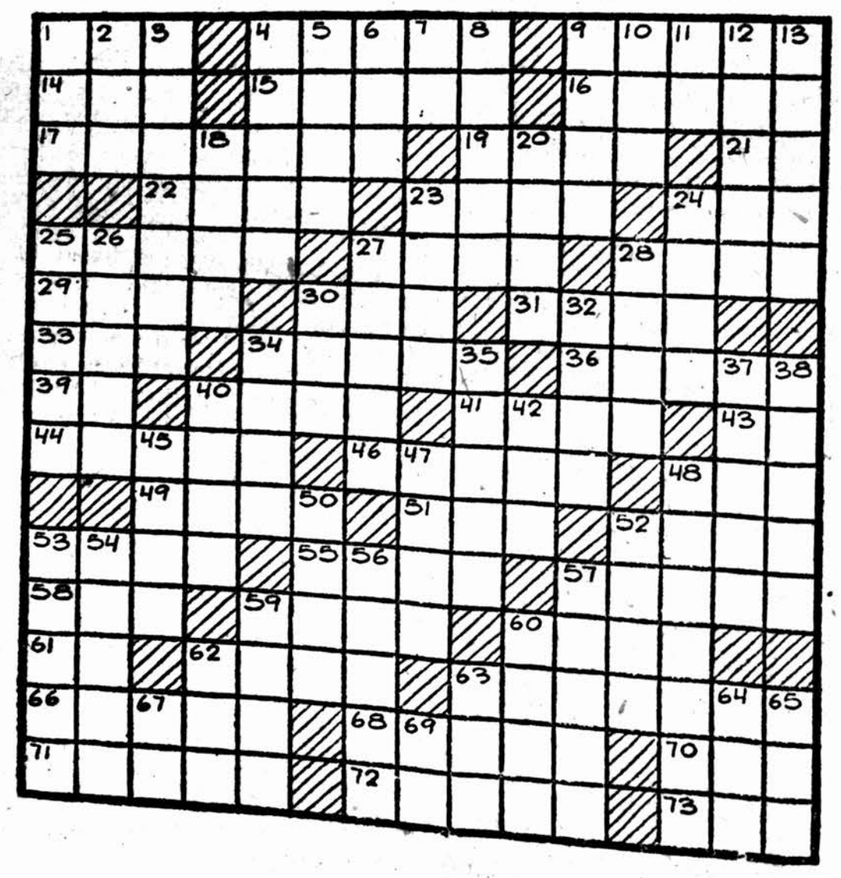
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—100,000 rupees
4—In what Polish town was a famous treaty signed in 1918: —— Litovsk?
9—What French Orientalist wrote a well-know life of Christ?
14—Tree
15—More unusual
16—Wear away
17—What lord was lord chief justice of England until 1921 when he became viceroy of India?
19—German river
21—French article
22—Highway
23—Throw
24—Nourished
25—What Greek physician collected all the medical knowledge of his time?
27—Love to excess
28—Pelts
29—Birds
30—Bird
31—Borne on the person
33—Contraction for "it is"
34—Birds
36—Rive
39—Pronoun
40—Persian fairy
41—Versifier
43—Printer's measure
44—Who invented dynamite?
46—Perish in water
48—That which is woven
49—Misfortunes
51—Indian
52—Sage
53—Who wrote the "Critique of Pure Reason"?
55—Parcels of land
57—Underground worker
58—Goal
59—Small flaps
60—Jargon
61—Half an em
62—Struggle
63—What is the first name of the Secretary of State?
66—Pertaining to the moon
67—Fun
71—Insect eggs
—Laminated rock
—Gains with labor
—Drunkard

VERTICAL

1—Roman household deity
2—Peer Gynt's mother
3—What English king was executed in 1649?
4—What is the missing first name of the motion picture star: —— Aherne?
5—Famous diamond district
6—Unit of energy
7—Compass point
8—Fish
9—Lively dance
10—Make a mistake
11—Negative
12—Who was the founder of Ethical Culture in America?
13—Requirements
18—Makes
20—Sketched
23—Who invented the sewing machine?
24—Sum of money
25—Town of the Canal Zone
26—Dispatch boat
27—What is the first name of the famous theatrical producer: —— Belasco?
28—Ornamental network
30—Beetle
32—Who is considered the father of English Socialism?
34—Retired valley
35—Blemishes
37—Web-footed birds
38—Lighted coal
40—Skin
42—Be indebted to
45—Tie
47—Tracks worn with wheels
48—Seasons
50—Hit with the open hand
52—Blast
53—Turns over
54—Abolish
56—Fat
57—Markets
59—Ripped
60—Grain
62—Domestic animal
63—Heart
64—Card game
65—Permit
67—Symbol for sodium
69—Father



(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

Grey Hair??

Don't use Dyes!! Use our oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting up to 50 years. If a few hair has turned grey then buy a phial for Rs. 2 if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8; if almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

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Chandragupta Vikramaditya—Conqueror Of Sakas

(Continued From Page 6)

point out that queen Padmini of Chitor had recourse to a more or less similar ruse in order to effect the release of her husband from the clutches of Alauddin. When hard pressed by Humayun, Sher Shah was anxious to keep his family in a strong place of safety. He thought that the fort of Rohtas in Bihar would serve the purpose well, but its Hindu king, though a friend of Sher Shah, was unwilling to deliver it to him. Sher Shah eventually agreed to send his wives and children to the fort to live under the protection of its Hindu king. Numerous palanquins were admitted into the fort carrying Purdah ladies, but as they were let on the ground a number of armed Pathans came out, put the garrison to the sword and took possession of the fort on behalf of Sher Shah. The feat attributed to Chandragupta Vikramaditya has been thus successfully carried out on several later occasions and we need not, therefore, dismiss it as a mere myth.

Fratricide

When the Saka king was killed and his army routed out, Vikramaditya was everywhere hailed as the saviour of the empire. Ramagupta was looked down upon with contempt in every quarter. This naturally embittered the relations between the two brothers. Ramagupta began to regard Chandragupta Vikramaditya as his dangerous rival and sought to encompass his end. In order to avoid an open rupture, Chandragupta Vikramaditya suddenly disappeared from the scene. He was now exasperated beyond all measure to find that his brother whom he had saved from ignominy should be now up against his life. He, therefore, decided to kill his brother and secure the throne for himself. He succeeded in doing both and then married his sister-in-law whom he had saved. Records of rival dynasties, while recognising the valour and generosity of Chandragupta, do not fail to blame him for murdering his brother and marrying his widow.

How exactly Vikramaditya succeeded in bringing about this 'coup d'etat' is not known at present. It will probably remain a mystery till the last Sanskrit drama dramatising his career is recovered. In the meanwhile we have to remain content with a few details to be gathered from the version of his story preserved in the 'Majmulut-Tawarikh.' We learn from this authority that Vikramaditya feigned madness when his brother began to plot his destruction. He was so successful in this strategem that his brother began to regard him as a harmless imbecile. When his fears were thus disarmed, one day Vikramaditya suddenly attacked him with a knife and despatched him to the other world as he had done the Saka king before.

Whether this version is correct or not we do not know. There can be, however, no doubt that a resourceful and resolute youth like Vikramaditya would have found little difficulty in achieving his object. He was already the idol of the army and the darling of the nation. He must have found many willing accomplices to further his plot. People must have overlooked his moral guilt, because they knew full well that Ramagupta was trying to encompass his end. When Ramagupta was disposed of, the army and the nation must have hailed him with acclamation as their emperor. The Saka danger was still there, and everybody must have heaved a sigh of relief to find daring and capable Vikramaditya at the helm of imperial affairs.

The remarriage of Dhruvadevi, the crowned queen of Ramagupta, with Vikramaditya need not cause any surprise. According to the 'Majmulut-Tawarikh,' she was originally betrothed to Vikramaditya but was compelled to marry Ramagupta against her wishes. Her married life was, therefore, far from happy. She must have begun to hate her husband bitterly when the latter had agreed to surrender her to the Saka king. Her affection for young Vikramaditya must have revived in an intense form when the latter risked his life in the Saka camp in order to save her honour. It is, therefore, nothing strange if she should have decided to marry once more the prince of her original choice, who had saved her from ignominy. It was true that he had murdered her first husband, but he was more than dead to her ever since the time he had shown willingness to sacrifice her in order to save his own skin.

A Prosperous Reign

The achievements of Vikramaditya in the different spheres were so splendid that Indians have overlooked his moral crime which enabled him to win the throne. As a matter of fact most writers have joined in a conspiracy of silence over the episode. And well they may have done so. For India was never more prosperous, progressive and strong than in his reign (c. 375-414). He drove out the Punjab Sakas far beyond Lahore. He completely annihilated the other Saka kingdom that extended over Malava, Gujarat and Kathiawar and annexed these provinces to his empire. He opened out communications with Rome, and the contemporary astronomy shows that there was rich intellectual commerce going on between that city and India. It was at this time that colonisation of Java, Sumatra and Borneo was in full swing. His reign recorded a remarkable progress in mathematics, astronomy sculpture and architecture. It was the golden age of Sanskrit literature and the great Kalidasa flourished in his court. The testimony of the Chinese pilgrims shows that land was then flowing with milk and honey. Posterity has, therefore, naturally observed a reticence about the sad episode connected with his accession.

Hindus of the present generation would be surprised to learn that Vikramaditya was succeeded by Kumaragupta, who was born of Dhruvadevi, his widowed sister-in-law whom he had remarried. Vikramaditya had other sons born of princesses whom he had married as maidens, but they did not succeed him. The simple fact is that the Hindus of the 4th century A.D. did not share in the present-day prejudice against the widow remarriage.

Numerous gold coins of Chandragupta Vikramaditya have come down to us. An idea of his masterful personality can be obtained from some of them, where we find his majesty coolly grappling with a ferocious lion springing at his throat. A glance at these coins convinces us that well may such a dare-devil warrior have dared the Saka lion in his own den.

Jewellery In Ancient India

(Continued From Page 7)

trayed the economic trend of thoughts. There being no adequate banking system in India, whatever money the Indians had, they invested it in gold. Blessed was the family that had many girls, for strong was the incentive for the parents, to safe their money in the form of jewels! The value of gold did not so easily fluctuate as did other commodities, so making jewels was for them a safe investment. One must also bear in mind, the unsafe state of Indian society in ancient times. During times of danger, be the danger caused by the successful march of an invading army, or by the avarice of a despotic monarch, whose clutches extended to the length and breadth of his kingdom, jewels were more handy, and could be buried or carried away by the fugitives at a moment's notice. Not so, money lent or invested in cattle and lands!

The Sonar

The Sonars were a band of tremendously practical and hard workers. And as the jewels were made by hand, and not turned out 'en masse' by machines, each jewel had its maker's individual touch about it—the impress of the artist's genius. And from the popularity of jewels, one can well imagine what an important part in their artistic life, the jewels and the jewellers must have played! Those who wear jewels know how much of native genius has to be exerted before ordering an ornament, even now-a-days. The first desire is that it should be unique, and so a rare pattern is generally given to the Sonar. If coloured stones have to be used, they are to be matched and built into the cameos. Can we imagine that the ancient Indians could have done one whit less? So the Sonar became an artist. He carried on, no doubt, the traditional patterns, but he made changes wherever he thought proper, taking into account the requirements and the tastes of the wearer. But more often, it was he who suggested the pattern to his patron, a pattern which was the creature of his own genius, which delighted in making new designs wherewith to charm the wearer, and dazzle the world. Little wonder, then, that during Asoka's time (275-231 B.C.) the Sonar, along with other craftsmen, was given royal protection. The importance of the Sonar's work is proved by the proverb: Who but the raja and the goldsmith should know the value of the jewel?

Widowhood Without Jewels

The wearing of jewels was almost a religious ordinance to the Indian woman. Her husband provided her with all the jewels necessary to enhance her charms. Indeed, the husband was, so to say, the second on the scene, for the woman in her childhood was already presented with jewels by the grandparents and parents. All the glory enjoyed by the wife was hers by right, as long as her husband was living—on his death she had to remove all of them. For her, then, the sun of jewellery set, never to rise again in a happier east. There is no difficulty, then, to understand the parents' coercion of their beloved daughter to commit 'sati' rather than see her deprived of all her former charms!

"I was suffering from a severe cold!"
MY HEAD WAS SO CONGESTED THAT IT MADE BREATHING DIFFICULT
A FRIEND DROPPED IN AND HE TOLD ME MISTOL WOULD STOP MY COLD QUICKLY
I SENT FOR A BOTTLE OF MISTOL AND PUT A FEW DROPS IN EACH NOSTRIL
I FELT RELIEVED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AND BEGAN BREATHING EASILY AGAIN!
NOW—THANKS TO MISTOL I NO LONGER SUFFER FROM COLDS!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.
Mistol
M75R
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

BOMBAY'S BRILLIANT BEGUM (Continued From Page 1)

have to pay her if she is still his wife in name.

Can she avoid exposure till her husband sends her Home? If not, she can only escape his fury by suicide or flight. She hints as much at the end of her letter to Mrs. James:

"I cannot induce Draper to let me return to England. How wretched the woman who is tied to an uncongenial partner. I neither do, nor again will ever, live with him as wife. Of all beings most worthy your compassion is your broken-hearted Eliza. I am indeed superlatively unhappy, and my tense nerves may yet drive me to a fate I would avoid".

Dramatic Flight

On January 11th 1773 Daniel and Eliza had a terrific quarrel. Each accused the other of misconduct. the latter naming the housekeeper, Miss Leedes, and the former Commodore Sir John Clark. During the night of the 14th Eliza fled to the protection of Sir John, whose 64 gun flagship. H. M. S. Prudent, was lying in the harbour. On February 23rd the Mayor's Court granted Draper a writ against Clark, but Captain Benjamin Marlowe forcibly prevented it being served aboard.

Clark, indeed, successfully evaded legal proceedings until he weighed anchor on May 8th, having first sent Eliza off to her uncle John Whitehill, then Chief of Masulipatam. In 1774 this uncle rented 3 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, for her, and sent her Home. In 1777 he became Governor of Madras, but in 1781 he was dismissed for incompetence, and in 1782 accused of piracy and fled for his life to France. With him went the notorious Madame Grand, who left him to marry the ex-Bishop Talleyrand when she had squeezed him dry.

Meanwhile Eliza had captivated London Society, which actually decided she was more sinned against than sinning, although the age was one which allowed women far less latitude than men. Among her many friends was the straight laced Lord High Chancellor, Lord Apsley, who unbent sufficiently to accept the dedication of the volume" Letters from Yorrick to Eliza", which (now that her rich uncle made her independent of Daniel) she published through George Kearsley of 45 Fleet Street in 1775.

Social Triumph

The popular hero John Wilkes, who had just stormed both a seat in Parliament and the Lord Mayoral chair, sent his beloved daughter, Polly, round to call. Wilkes was certainly no Apsley, but even if he had ulterior motives the ex-Abbot, Francois Raynal, would soon have queered his pitch. For the latter's famous "History of the East Indies" (1780) alleges that Eliza was just preparing to throw in her lot with his, "to quit her country, relatives and friends to live with me." when she passed away at Clifton on August 3rd 1778.

A diamond-shaped stone in the floor of Bristol Cathedral marks her grave. In the adjoining Cloisters there is an elaborate monument by Bacon to her memory. This is said to have been erected by the bereaved Raynal, who rhetorically asks in his "History" if he should not kill himself now that his beloved is dead but who seems ultimately to have decided that a handsome memorial would be sufficient token of his brief!

Daniel Draper's career was not prejudiced by the Mazagaon sensation, and he retired in considerable affluence in 1782. He died in London on March 20th 1805, and it is pleasant to record that he left a large legacy to the four children of his and Eliza's deceased daughter. Elizabeth, who had married a Thomas Nevill in 1785.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

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Baroda Branch:

1. President, Syt. C. P. Shah; Jt. Secretaries, 2. Syt. B. G. Shah; 3. Syt. R. A. Vaidya: and members which they will co-opt.

Other Branches:

The other branches will hold elections at their respective places and send them for confirmation to the Bombay Provincial Committee.

It may be made clear that the abovementioned elections are subject to the approval of those elected.

Reports of the various branches will be published next week.

* * * *

Soap Bubbles

(By Jacob Isaac)

Do you ever blow soap bubbles? It used to be a favourite "game" of mine, and even to-day if someone gives me a pipe know what to do with it. By the way a cheap poper pipe and ordinary soap make fine bubbles. You should try it.

Perhaps you have wondered why soap bubbles burst. The reason is that the force of the air that you blow into them gets too strong for the skin of soap water to hold in. You see, a soap bubble is made of millions of molecules of water and as you blow, it gets harder and harder for them to keep together, till finally they break apart. And the rainbow colours too disappear.

* * * *

Rainbow Colours

Talking of rainbows, you are likely to see them quite often at present. Do you know what makes them? A rainbow is made by the sun shining through rain drops in the air. The white light is separated into all the seven different colours that form part of it.

Sunlight is made up of coloured rays. As long as the rays shine straight, they blend together and form this white light, but when these rays go through the raindrops each ray is bent, a little differently form the next, and you see them separately.

You can test this by making a rainbow of your own. Just let the sun rays pass through a glass prison and you will see the rainbow colours. You know the colours of course: They are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Seven-Minute Poser: Let X stand for the number of cards in each stack of the first row, Y for the number in each stack of the second row. Then 5X plus 125 equals 8Y. Since each stack in the first row receives 24 cards and gives 16, it gains 8 cards by the transaction. Likewise, since each stack in the second row gives 15 cards and receives 10, it loses 5 cards by the transaction. Hence X plus 8 equals Y minus 5, or Y equals X plus 13. Substituting this value of X in the first equation, we have 5X plus 165 equals 8X plus 104, so 3X equals 21 and X equals 7. Then there must be 8 plus 7 or 15 cards in each stack, and since there are 13 stacks, there must be 13 times 15 or 195 cards in all.

Poetic Pamela: Crowns sworn, snow, now, on.

Betty and the Birds: (1) EAGLE, (2) FLAMINGO, (3) OWL, (4) PENGUIN, (5) PELICAN. *WHAT BETTY LIKES TO DO BEST*: WRITE

L	A	C		B	R	E	S	T		R	E	N	A	N
A	S	H		R	A	R	E	R		E	R	O	D	E
R	E	A	D	I	N	G		O	D	E	R		L	E
		R	O	A	D		H	U	R	L		F	E	D
G	A	L	E	N		D	O	T	E		F	U	R	S
A	V	E	S		D	A	W		W	O	R	N		
T	I	S		D	O	V	E	S		W	E	D	G	E
U	S		P	E	R	I		P	O	E	T		E	M
N	O	B	E	L		D	R	O	W	N		W	E	B
		I	L	L	S		U	T	E		W	I	S	E
K	A	N	T		L	O	T	S		M	I	N	E	R
E	N	D		T	A	B	S		C	A	N	T		
F	I	N		C	O	P	E		C	O	R	D	E	L	L
L	U	N	A	R		S	P	O	R	T		R	O	E
S	L	A	T	E		E	A	R	N	S		S	O	T

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

MORE CREMATIONS IN BRITAIN

Lord Horder, chairman of the council of the Cremation Society, speaking at the annual general meeting in London said, that he had received correspondence from Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary who was of the opinion that no barrier should be placed in the way of the cremation of any civilian killed in an air raid for whom cremation was desired. The Home Secretary was consulting with other departments with a view to ascertaining the best means of carrying out this policy. Lord Horder also mentioned that during 1939 there had been the record number of 20,000 cremations in this country, a 22 per cent increase over 1938.—"Manchester Guardian."

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One taken in evening means an everlasting joy. It restores lost manhood. If once used, you won't forget its wonderful efficacy. Price 16 pills Re. 1.

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BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2; Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete barrenness for whole life cost Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

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Cures chronic or acute cases (no matter of any age or stage) and gives new life to the hopeless and disappointed Relieves pain, stops pus, heals sore, helps passage of urine and removes all other urinal disorders in a day. Price Rs 2 only.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"THAT suit you're wearing is certainly a credit to your tailor."

"Debit old man, debit."

* * * *

A VISITOR went to a small Cotswold village and asked to see the A.R.P. warden.

He came.

"Now," said the warden finally, "is there anyone else you'd like to see?"

"Yes," came the reply, "the fire chief!"

"I'll not keep you one moment!" replied the warden. "Just wait till I change my hat!"

* * * *

"A FINE child, madam," remarked the elderly man. "I trust he will grow into an upright and honourable man."

"Yes," smiled the mother, "but it will be rather difficult."

"'As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined,' you know."

"But the trouble is, this twig is bent on being a girl."

* * * *

THE policeman's son was learning music.

"How many beats are there to the bar in this piece of music, dad?"

"Fancy asking a policeman a question like that," said the boy's mother. "If you had asked your daddy how many bars to the beat, he might have been able to tell you!"

* * * *

HALF-A-DOZEN times the keen-eyed and enthusiastic lookout of a warship had reported the appearance of aircraft during his watch. Each time the answer he received from the bridge was: "The aircraft you reported was friendly."

He became irritated.

Towards the end of his watch he saw a torpedo speed past the bows of the ship.

"Torpedo passing the bows of the ship, sir—a friendly one," he reported.

* * * *

AFTER a careful and economical life the old couple had fulfilled their great ambition, and completely furnished their front parlour with new things.

One day the old lady missed her husband, and after looking into the kitchen she called out: "Joseph, where are you?"

"In the parlour, resting, my dear," came the reply.

The old lady gave a scream.

"Not on the cot?" she cried.

"No, dear—on the floor."

She sank into a chair with a gasp.

"Not—not on my beautiful carpet?" she moaned.

"Oh, no, my love," came the comforting reply. "I rolled it up carefully first."

AN old lady was very angry because she had not been invited to an outing her friends had arranged. On the morning of the event the hostess relented and asked her to come.

"It's too late," she snapped. "I've already prayed for rain."

* * * *

PRIVATE SMITH was in trouble again. Called before the commanding officer, he was accused of insulting the sergeant-major.

"What's your excuse this time?" he was asked.

"I didn't mean to insult him, sir," replied Smith. "All I said was that if looks could kill he ought to be careful with the mirror when he shaves himself."

* * * *

AS the new maid was an inexperienced cook, her employer superintended the cooking. One evening she waited in the kitchen to prepare a special meal, including a Julienne soup.

"Please watch when the soup boils, Maggie," was her only instruction before going upstairs to dress.

Half an hour later the house was filled with the smell of burning, while steam poured from the kitchen in clouds. There stood Maggie, calmly regarding the ruined soup.

"I watched the time, ma'am," she informed her almost speechless employer. "It was ten past six."

THE haughty aristocrat was indignant: "You ask me if my family is old? 'Old'! It goes back farther than time. Legend has it that one of my ancestors viewed the Creation from the balcony of his castle!"

* * * *

HE appeared in the police court with his head swathed in bandages. A man charged with assaulting him with a kettle pointed to the injured one and said, scornfully: "Those bandages are all show. He was walking about without them yesterday."

"Is that true?" the magistrate asked the complainant.

"Yes," he replied. "I wanted to keep them clean for to-day."

* * * *

AN American woman on a brief visit to England found herself somewhat hustled by the number and variety of her engagements.

One day in particular she found troublesome, for she had to go first to a funeral service and then to a garden party.

She solved the dress problem by wearing smart but sober clothes and taking in a hat box a flowered hat which, during the service she placed in the vestry.

Her sense of quiet pleasure at this successful solution of the problem was somewhat marred, however, when the coffin was brought into church. For reposing in the centre of the wreaths on the coffin was her flowered hat.

A MOTORIST, who had a fifty-gallon tank of petrol in reserve when rationing was introduced, consulted a friend as to what to do about it.

"Bury it, my dear fellow," was the reply.

Accordingly, he gave his gardener instructions next day to dig a hole for it in a secluded spot.

After a time the gardner returned.

"I've buried the petrol," he said. "What do you want done with the tank!"

* * * *

THE batsman was making a dogged stand when things were going badly. At length the fast bowler got in with a ball that just flicked the bails off.

The batsman calmly picked up the bails, replaced them, and nodding to the umpire approaching the wicket, said: "Jolly windy to-day, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the umpire. "Here's your cap; mind it doesn't blow away as you return to the pavilion."

* * * *

"I was robbed last night and fifty-three articles were stolen from me. Everything I had in the world."

"Everything you had in the world? Fifty-three articles? What were they?"

"A pack of cards and a corkscrew".

Our Humorist At Large

"And what is your husband's average income, madam?"

"Och, sure, he never comes in until the pubs close."

"Who's that supposed to be?"

"Yes, he was awfully shy until we started gathering pebbles on the shore."

"I see, that encouraged him to become a little 'boulder'."

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 8)

Mrs. Ashley, to whom Elizabeth clung with unshaken tenacity, through every storm". After succeeding to the throne, Elizabeth knighted Parry. During Mrs. Ashley's last illness she was honoured by personal attentions from the Queen, who mourned her old nurse with deep grief.

What was the secret which Elizabeth guarded so closely, and which seems to have been shared by these two functionaries of the royal household? Only within the last decade has an answer of any definiteness ever been ventured by an authority reaching the world at large.

Upon the eastern slope of Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, lies hidden the ancient village of Bisley, at whose manor house, Overcourt, Elizabeth was isolated in charge of Mrs. Ashley during a pestilence, which threatened London when the young Princess was a child of 11. The author, Bram Stoker, some time ago, visited Bisley, and uncovered this tradition: During the child Elizabeth's stay in the village she died of a sudden illness upon the eve of a visit from her father, Henry VIII. In terror, Mrs. Ashley placed the Princess' body in a stone tomb, and scored the country round for a child resembling Elizabeth sufficiently well to allow a substitution that would deceive the King, who had never taken the trouble to acquaint himself very familiarly with his fair-haired daughter. Unable to find a girl bearing sufficient likeness, the nurse discovered a boy of the name of Neville, strikingly like Elizabeth in appearance. This lad was dressed in the Princess' clothes, and masqueraded as the royal child thenceforth through the career of the personage known in history as Queen Elizabeth. According to this tradition, all persons learning the secret, except Mrs. Ashley and Thomas Parry, were "gotten rid of."

Some years ago, when a stone tomb upon the state of Overcourt was opened, the bones of the young girl were found therein lying among remnants of costly clothing. Mr. Stoker has suggested that the boy, masquerading as the royal princess and later as Queen Elizabeth, was a son born at an inopportune time to Henry VIII's natural son, the Duke of Richmond, and Mary Howard, whom he married.

Whether or not these traditions and speculations have any foundation in the fact, the world may never know, and probably the deep secret of Queen Elizabeth will remain unanswered until the end of time.

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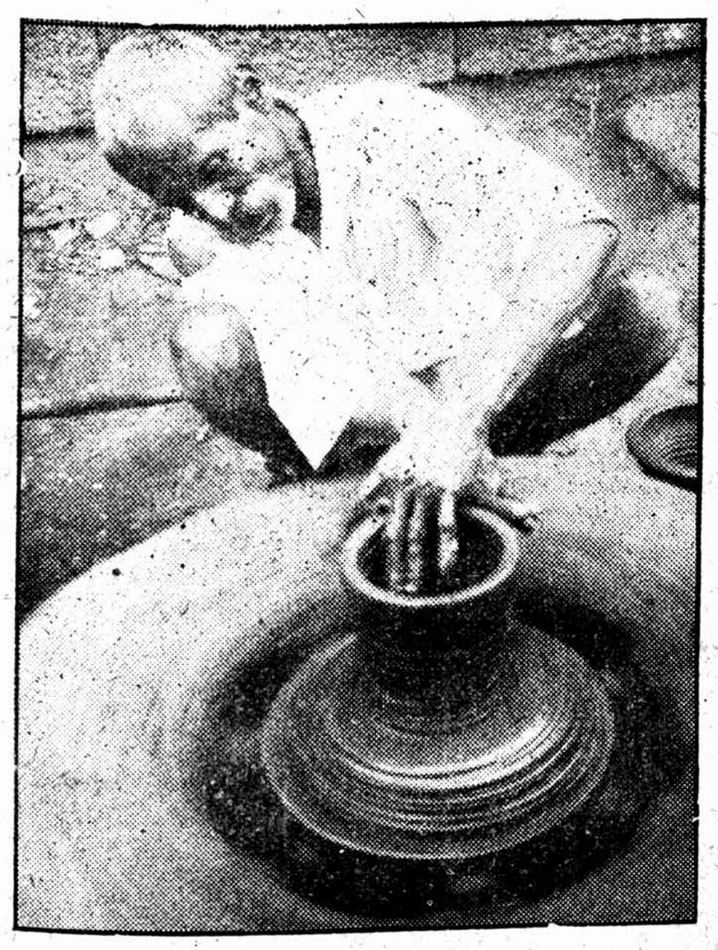
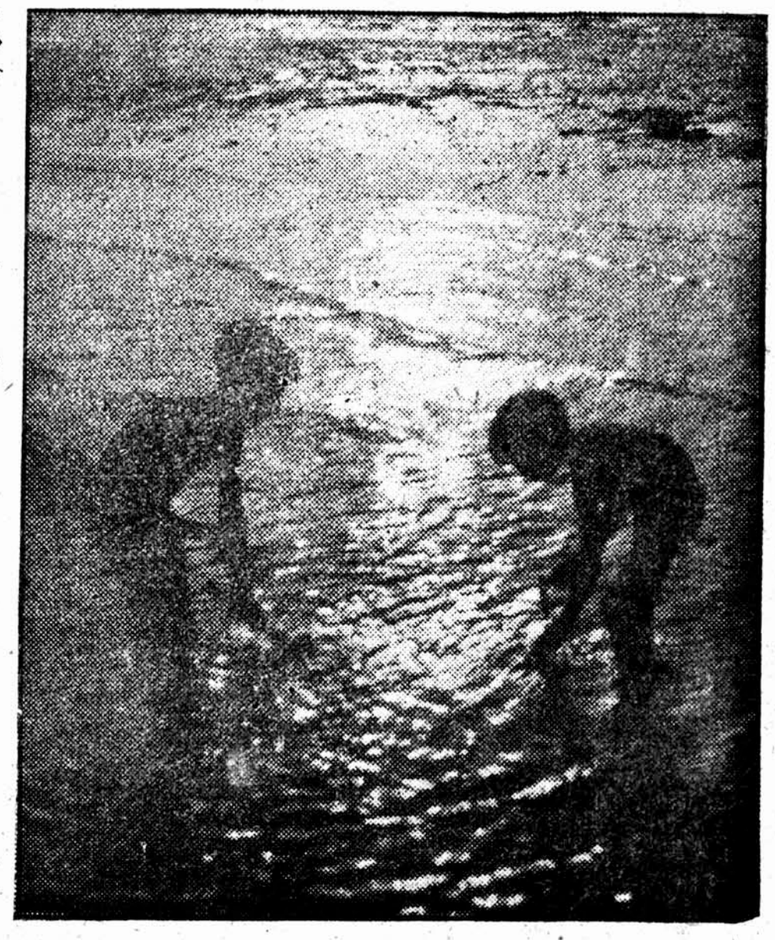


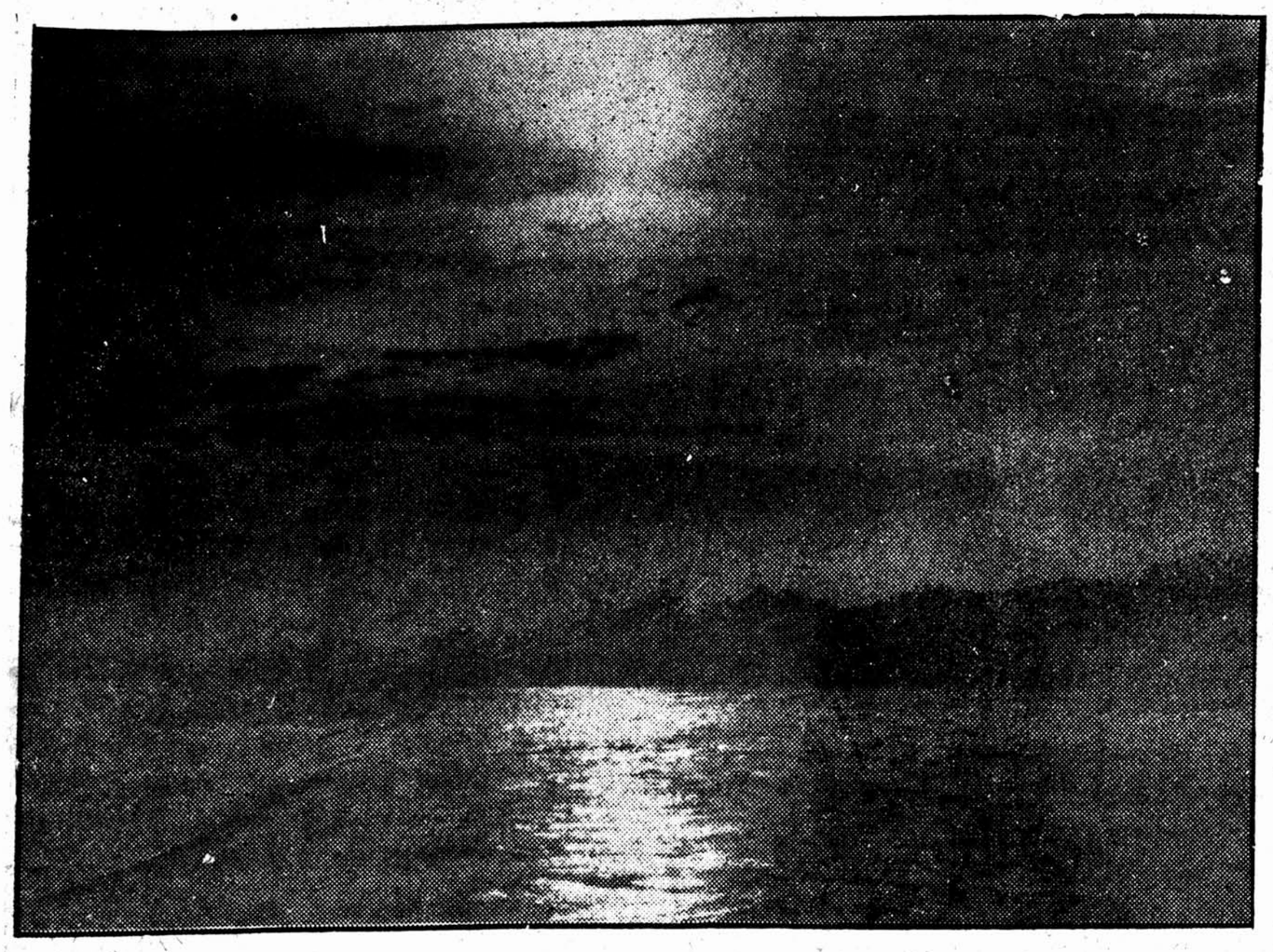
LEFT:—"THE POTTER".

(Photo by Z. B. Kureishi).

RIGHT:—"FISHY".

(Photo by S. R. Jhaveri).





"THROUGH THE MONSOON CLOUDS"

(Photo by G. M. Sharma)

The woman smiling so broadly in this picture, even though she is being firmly held by two London policemen, is Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, pioneer of votes for women in England. The picture is a still taken from a contemporary news reel, stored, with others like it, in a special museum of old films in a deep cellar in the heart of London.

This Kangra hillman does not need matches to light a fire, but gets the sparks by striking a piece of flint against white granite stone and setting alight a herb called "Kaffi".

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